THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 22. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

A VINDICATION OF THE "KENNEBEC" EXCURSION.

We have received the following statement from the Committee who had charge of the excursion that went down to Cape May under the auspices of the Scott M. E. Church. We publish it for *the satisfaction* of those who believe themselves aggrieved in the excursion:—

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

We have been most shamefully abused and misrepresented in the daily paper. Touch us lightly, or these things will have to be proven. In the first place, we are charged with swindling. We most positively deny it. We have lived up to our agreement. We were deceived somewhat in the capacity of the boat, said to be much larger than she really was. Things have been terribly exaggerated.

The newspapers stated that we took down 1000 persons, which is not true. Our number going was 800; coming back, 750 persons. We have the tickets to show. Again, it is said that we sold tickets *ad libitum*, which is not true. We tried to stop the sale of tickets, and they would have them, and they literally took possession. It would have taken a regiment of soldiers to keep them back. The boat did not rock, as stated; she listed over—but why?—because the people would be on the shady side.

And that the weather was rough is also false: it was a very pleasant day; we could not have asked for better weather. There was a little storm coming home, but it did not interfere with the boat a particle. The committee tried to make everybody, so far as we could, comfortable. We had a ton of ice brought on board for the use of the passengers, and as far as seats are concerned, we had every loose bench about our church on board of that boat; there were enough seats for five or six hundred; we tried to call in the tickets, but we could not get them in; we calculated on seven hundred; we did not want to take one over that amount; but it was impossible to ascertain the number on her until we counted the tickets; then we found we had something more than our number, for which we cannot be held responsible. Here is a synopsis of the Article of Agreement between Captain P. R. Clark, acting agent for Anthony Raybold, and the Committee:—

Article 1. The said Clark agrees to charter to the said committee the steamboat *Kennebec* on Wednesday, July 25, 1866, for the purpose of making an excursion to Cape May, to return the same day.

This was not the case, as we were a part of another day.

Article 2. The said Committee are to have the use of refreshment stand and state-rooms, etc.

And it is not true that there was an understanding between the gentlemen who had the refreshment stand and the Captain, for him to run his boat slow in order that he might sell out. Suppose he had been scarce of eatables, would there not have been more censure upon him? We told him most positively to have more than enough; not to allow the people to say that they could not get enough to eat. Then, again, it has been said that the Committee occupied the state-rooms, which is false. Out of ten men, three of them had state-rooms, for which they paid like everybody else.

Article 3 of the agreement,—"The said Clark is to have the boat ready and place her at the service of the Committee by 5 o'clock, on the morning named above, and it is understood that the excursion will leave Cape May to return about 6 o'clock in the evening of the same day."

How could this be done, when we did not reach there until quarter after 6, after him promising us at least three hours on the beach? And, further, what do we understand by the word "ready," as used in the last article? Do we not at once suppose the boat all right, after him using this word? Was it the duty of the Committee to examine the boilers to see whether she leaked or not? And we do know that she has run several excursions from Wilmington to Cape May, and we know further that she is to run two from old Chester, and another from Philadelphia. Now why is this? Either the owners or the Captain must be at fault. The boat was highly spoken of both here and at Wilmington, and we knew no better until we found out by our sad experience. We heard that she was rather slow, but perfectly safe. We trust that public opinion will throw the blame upon those who are censurable. If we erred we did it ignorantly. If legal proceedings are brought against any one it should be against the Captain, for he knew her, and we did not, only from reputation, which was all right as far as we could learn. We now append what we have taken our affidavits to.

The Captain promised the Committee that chartered the boat to run us down in nine hours and bring us back in seven; and further, he never told us anything about the boat being out of repair, or unseaworthy, but, on the contrary, that she was all right. To this we wish to take our affidavits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, A. D. 1866.—Personally appeared before me the following named gentlemen, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say the above statement is substantially correct and true.

T. B. MILLER,
JOHN D. MORRELL,
THOMAS T. ROCKETT,
JOHN BONN,
JOHN MCEWAN.

Sworn and subscribed the day and date above written before me.

A. B. POTTENGER, Alderman.

We stake our reputation that it was far from the Committee to do anything else but what was honorable and just, and why should the Committee be blamed for the slowness of the boat? Does any one suppose that we would risk our own lives upon an unsafe boat, if we knew it? The idea is perfectly preposterous.

Yours truly, T. B. MILLER,
On behalf of the Committee.

Memorandum of Agreement between P. R. Clark (acting agent for Anthony Reyboid), and Rev. Thomas B. Miller, John D. Morrel, and Thomas Rockett, Committee of the Scott M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

The said Clark agrees to charter to the said Committee the steamboat *Kennebec*, on Wednesday, the 25th of July, 1866, for the purpose of making an excursion to Cape May, to return the same day.

The said Committee are to have the use of the refreshment stand and state-rooms, but with the express prohibition that no spirituous liquors are to be sold on board during the trip.

The said Clark is to have the boat ready, and place her at the service of the Committee by five o'clock on the morning named above; and it is understood that the excursion will leave Cape May to return about six o'clock in the evening of same day.

The Committee are to pay for use of said boat as above, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars ($650), which payment is to be made before the departure of the boat on the trip; and also, to pay the expenses of wharfage after leaving Philadelphia.

It is understood that the said Committee are to use their best efforts to preserve good order and proper behavior among the excursionists during the trip.

In witness whereof, all the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 17th day of July, 1866.

P. R. CLARK, [SEAL.]
THOMAS B. MILLER, JOHN D. MORRELL, T. G. ROCKETT, } [SEAL.]

Witness, A. C. NICKLE.

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament—Interesting Discussion on the New Militia Bill—The American and European Military Systems Compared, Etc.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 26.—The new militia law was discussed in Parliament to-day. Mr. McDonald asked if the number of troops which the Government might call out was unlimited, or if the point of not exceeding the appropriation for military purposes was provided for.

The Attorney-General said ordinarily the expenses would be limited not to exceed the items in the estimate for military purposes; but in any extraordinary event the Government could use discretionary powers.

The clause enabling the Government to raise an indefinite number of troops was then passed.

On the clause providing for a mounted infantry force, the Attorney-General remarked that the experience obtained by the American war shows that the European cavalry system is almost useless, especially in wooded countries like America.

Mr. Powell, in a burst of loyalty, indignantly exclaimed that he did not believe in taking military lessons from the United States, and that the English military system and the other military systems of Europe should be the Canadian models.

The Attorney-General paid a tribute to the Sanitary Commission of the United States, and the vast supplementary assistance rendered by the American people to their army.

Mr. Powell said he believed the Government should have no necessity for the exercise of supplementary assistance by the people.

Mr. Jones thought that Canada had a perfect right to copy from the United States, and especially as the American Government paid as much as one thousand dollars a head to procure men, and fifteen dollars a month and rations, while Canada only pays her volunteers twenty-five cents a day. He was in favor of making every one, old and young, rich and poor, contribute their quota to the volunteers.

Mr. Dunkin thought it doubtful if the Province would agree to pay much more than what is already appropriated. There was no use in proposing a rate of pay that could not be kept up. If the Province was required to do a great deal more, it might not do it; but as volunteers cannot in all cases be procured at the present rate of pay, he was in favor of having a clause in the bill exempting certain of those who might join volunteer companies from actual service, if they desired exemption, when they would be wanted. Young men begin to inquire of the rich men, when they and them to volunteer, "What are you doing? Don't talk to me about patriotism till you show it yourselves."

Mr. McDonald wished to be understood that he did not want such loopholes for the timid, which would render the volunteer system useless. He would give no excuses to men who would thus join the volunteers to drive a bargain.

The discussion is still in progress.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick Appointed Governor of Trinidad—The Removal of the Seat of Government from Ottawa to Montreal Advocated in the Lower Provinces—Proposed Monument to the Heroes who Fell in the Fenian War, Etc. Etc.

MONTREAL, C. E., July 26.—Hon. Arthur Gordon, for some time past Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Brunswick, has been made Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Trinidad and its so-called dependencies.

The removal of the seat of the Canadian Government from Ottawa is beginning to be agitated. It is freely stated that the Government have received an offer from the priests of the St. Sulpician Order of this city of three dollars in every four dollars on the cost of the new Parliament buildings. In alluding to this subject, the St. John (New Brunswick) *Globe* says:—"There is very little doubt that unless these provinces are annexed to the United States within ten years, Montreal will become the capital of Canada."

Measures have been instituted looking to the erection of a monument in Toronto in memory of those who fell in the Fenian war.

The Fargo pleasure party leave here to-morrow in their own steamer.

Governor-General Monck, who has just been elevated to the British Peerage, and a number of his Ministers, are expected here to-morrow.

Hon. Robert Bell, the distinguished member of Parliament for Russell, took his seat in the Commons, for the first time this session, yesterday. He declined a public reception at Ottawa.

Movements of Lieutenant-General Sherman—Fire, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., July 26.—Lieutenant-General Sherman and attendants arrived here last evening, and left at 7 A. M. for Niagara Falls, via Lewiston. The Lieutenant-General had an interview with General Napier at the Queen's Hotel last night. Their conference was of the most friendly character.

General Napier, whose term of service has expired, will return to England next month.

The stores of Mr. W. R. Harris, hardware merchant, and W. H. Houstenfield, hoop skirts, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about $40,000. One-half, probably, is covered by insurance.

COTTON SUPPLY.—At the last meeting of the Cotton Supply Association, in Manchester, England, various reports were received. From Brussa, 3000 to 4000 bales may be expected. In Lalakis, 10,000 acres have been planted. From Sidon about 360,000 pounds are expected. In the consular district of the Dardanelles, 6,000,000 pounds are expected. In the Island of Rhodes about 2000 acres have been planted with cotton, and the crop is estimated at about 10,000 hundred weight, most of which is required by the inhabitants for their own use, only about 2000 hundredweight being sold for exportation. In the island of Cyprus there has been a steady increase in the growth of cotton during the past three years, and the present crop is expected to yield about 1,344,000 pounds. In continental Greece cotton cultivation has considerably extended, and the present year's crop is expected to amount to 10,000,000 okes, and of good quality.

In Mexico experiments continue to be made, but in the district described, about sixty miles to the S. S. E. of the city of Mexico, there has been but little progress. The Consul-General at Havana reports that, owing to the injury done to the crops by grubs, or by unpropitious weather, and from other causes, the cultivation of cotton has, to a great extent, been abandoned in the island of Cuba. In Costa Rica it is stated that, without immigration and a more plentiful supply of labor, cotton cultivation is not likely to be extended. In Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, it is reported that the growth of cotton is not extending, and that it will not prove remunerative at present prices.

GOLD WATCHES.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in correction of recent newspaper reports, publishes a tabular statement of the number of gold watches in the United States, for which the tax was paid up to the end of last March. The aggregate of watches is 370,530; of tax paid, $418,691. A tax of $1 was paid on 322,369; of $2 upon 96,322. The largest number was in New York, the tax amounting to $107,368; the next, Massachusetts, amounting to $45,418; the smallest, Idaho, amounting to $35. Wearers of gold watches in Alabama paid $54; in Georgia, $945; in Kentucky, $8969; in Louisiana, $2704; in North Carolina, $397; in Tennessee, $2355; from South Carolina, no returns.

Exemptions Under the Internal Revenue Law.

The following articles, alphabetically arranged, are exempt from tax under the amended Internal Revenue law, recently passed, to take effect on the 13th of July:—

A

Alum.
Aluminum.
Aluminus cake.
Alum, patent.
Alumina, sulphate of.
Aniline.
Aniline colors.
Anima charcoal.
Anvils.
Artificial limbs.
Artificial eyes.
Artificial teeth.
Actions for musical instruments
Acids, muriatic, nitric, and acetic.
Ambrotypes, being copies of engravings or works of art.
Alkaloids, vegetable.
Anchors.
Awnings.
Arms, wagon.
Animals, slaughtered.

B

Barrels not used for fluids.
Boxes of wood for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers.
Boxes of paper for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers.
Beeswax, crude or unrefined
Borax.
Boracic acid
Brass, not more advanced than rods or sheets.
Brick.
Bristles.
Brooms made from corn, brush, or palm leaf
Building stone of all kinds.
Bunting.
Banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture.
Burrstones.
Burial cases.
Baskets made of splints.
Boosters.
Bridges, iron.
Blocks, ship and vessel.
Books.
Bookbinding.
Blooms
Bolts, iron
Bags
Bags made of paper.
Bows.
Bullion, value of, used in the manufacture of wares, watches, and watch cases
Bullion, value of, prepared for the use of platers and watchmakers.

C

Cobalt.
Carbon.
Casks not used for fluids.
Cement.
Chronometers.
Coffins.
Copperas.
Copper in ingots, pigs, or bars.
Copper for sheathing.
Crates made of splints.
Crucibles.
Crutches.
Castings for iron bridges.
Castings malleable iron, unfinished.
Cordage made of vegetable fibre.
Cables made of vegetable fibre.
Casts made from statuary, and statues by the artist from the original designs.
Coal, minerals of all kinds.
Colors, painters'.
Colors, paper stainers'.
Charts.
Cultivators.
Cutters, straw and hay
Cotton gins.
Cradles, grain.
Chairs, railroad.
Chains.
Corn shellers.
Cements, Roman and water.
Castings made for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot air, and hot water furnaces, and sewing machine spokes.
Cisterns for crude mineral oil.
Cattle, slaughtered.
Calves, slaughtered.

D

Documents official, issued by United States officers, or officers of any State, county, town, or corporation.
Daguerreotypes, being copies of engravings or works of art.

E

Extracts, flavoring, solely for cooking purposes
Engravers' productions.
Electrotypers' productions.
Ears, pail and tub.

F

Fire brick.
Freestone, for building purposes.
Flags of the United States.
Feather beds.
Fertilizers of all kinds
Flasks used by founders.
Flax
Flax, manufactures of
Fish plates.
Fellies, wagon
Frames for umbrellas and parasols.

G

Ground gypsum
Grindstones, in the rough or wrought
Gold leaf.
Gold foil.
Gas illuminating, manufactured by educational institutions for their own use.

H

Hemp prepared for textile or felting purposes.
Handsaws.
Harrows.
Hubs, wagon.
Handles, wood for ploughs, and for other agricultural, household and mechanical tools and implements.
Handles, pail and tub.

I & J

Incomes, mechanics employed on public works
Incomes laborers employed on public works.
Iron castings for bridges.
Iron drain and sewer pipes
Iron, pig.
Iron, railroad.
Iron, railroad, re-rolled
Jute, prepared for textile or felting purposes.

K

Keys for musical instruments.
Keepsakes, silver.

L

Lead, in ingots, pigs, or bars
Lithargе.
Lead, nitrate of.
Loops
Lithographers' productions.
Lime.
Lead, white and red.
Lambs slaughtered.
Legacies of personal property to minor children, under $1000.

M

Manufactures of the blind.
Manufactures of deaf and dumb.
Marble for building purposes.
Millstones.
Metal yellow, for sheathing.
Mattresses.
Machines, driven by horse power, and used for cutting firewood, staves, and shingle bolts.
Magnesium.
Magnesia, calcined.
Magnesia, carbonate of.
Manganese.
Masts.
Mead.
Machinery, and mounting of telescopes for astronomical purposes.
Mills for the manufacture of sugar syrup and molasses from sorghum, imphee, beets, and corn.
Machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup, and molasses from sorghum, imphee, beets, and corn
Monuments of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value $100
Monuments erected by public or private contributions to commemorate the service of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle.
Mouldings for looking glasses and picture frames.
Manes.
Muck bar.
Mills, winnowing.
Morohine.
Mowers
Machines, threshing.
Molasses made from beets, corn sugar, maple, sorghum, or imphee.

N

Nickel.
Nails, horseshoe.
Nuts, iron.

O

Orange mineral.
Oakum.
Oil, paraffine, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees.
Oil, red.
Oleic acid and admixtures of the same with paraffine oil.
Oils, lubricating, made from crude petroleum coal or shale, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees.
Oils vegetable, animal, and fish not otherwise provided for.

P

Packing boxes of wood.
Potash, bichromate and prussiate
Powders, bleaching.
Pipes, drain and sewer.
Pipes, earthen and stone.
Pillows
Palliasses.
Patterns used by founders
Pipes, iron, drain and sewer
Plugs, deck.
Peat.
Paintings, original.
Paints.
Painters' colors.
Paper, printing of all descriptions.
Paper, tarred, for roofing and other purposes.
Printed matter, all descriptions.
Photographs, or any other sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art.
Paraffine.
Pickles, when sold by the gallon and contained in glass packages.
Pig iron.
Ploughs.
Planters.
Putty.
Phosphorus.
Presses, cotton and hay.
Poles, wagon.
Parasols
Paris white
Powders, baking.
Plate, silver, under forty ounces.
Plate, silver, belonging to religious societies.
Premiums silver.
Papers, official, issued by United States officers or by officers of any State, county town, or municipal corporation.

Q

Quicksilver.
Quinine.

R

Retorts made of clay.
Rock for building purposes.
Ropes made of vegetable fibre.
Rakes, horse.
Rakes, hand.
Rivets
Reapers.
Repairs of articles of all kinds.
Residuums, the product of mineral, vegetable or animal substances, drawn from stills after distillation
Roofing, slates, slabs, and tiles.

S

Stone, for building purposes.
Slate, for building purposes.
Soapstone, for building purposes.
Skins, dressed, smoked or not oil pressed.
Silver, German, in bars or sheets.
Ships, hulls of.
Springs, india rubber, used for railroad cars.
Strings for musical instruments.
Spars.
Sodium.
Statues
Statuary, groups of.
Sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art.
Sabe.
Seed drills.
Stereotypers' productions.
Spikes, railroad, boat, and ship.
Shoes for horses, mules, and oxen
Separators.
Saleratus.
Sal soda.
Soda, caustic.
Soda, crude
Soda, alumine-silicate.
Soda alumbiate of.
Soda, bicarbonate of.
Soda, silicate of.
Salts.
Saltpetre.
Salts of tin.
Silex used in the manufacture of glass
Soap not above three cents per pound.
Spelter.
Spindles, made for locks, safes looms spinning machines steam engines hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing machines.
Starch.
Steel made from iron advanced beyond muck bar, blooms, slabs, or loops, in ingots
Steel bars.
Steel rails, made and fitted for railroads
Steel, sheet, plate, coil, or wire.
Steel hoop skirt wire, covered or uncovered.
Steel car wheels
Steel thimble skins and pipe boxes.
Steel springs.
Steel tires and axles used for vehicles, cars, and locomotives.
Steel clock springs, faces, and hands.
Stoves composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, or soapstone, fire-brick, or freestone.
Sugar made from beets, corn sugar maple, sorghum, or imphee.
Syrup made from beets, corn, maple sugar, sorghum, or imphee.
Sulphur.
Sulphur, flowers of.
Sulphur, flour.
Sticks for umbrellas and parasols.
Spoons, silver, under forty ounces.
Sulphate of barytes.
Shafts, wagon.
Spokes, wagon.
Souvenirs silver.
Swine, slaughtered.
Sheep, slaughtered.

T

Tiles draining.
Tiles made of clay.
Tin in ingots, pigs, or bars.
Tents
Tanks, wood, for crude mineral oil.
Tar.
Turpentine, crude.
Tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shellfish, fruits, vegetables jams jellies, paints, oils, and spices
Tokens of merit, silver.

U & V

Umbrellas.
Vitriol, blue.
Vessels, hulls of.
Vases, iron.
Verdigris.
Vinegar.

W

Wicking, candle
Waters, medicinal and mineral, sold in bottles or from fountains.
Wedges, tree-nail.
Washers, iron.
Woodenware.
Wheels, wagon.
Whiting.
Window glass of all kinds.
Wine made of grapes, currants, or other fruits and rhubarb.
Wire made from wire less than number twenty wire guage.
Warp for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes
Watches, silver.

Y & Z

Yarn for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes.
Yeast.
Zinc, oxide of.
Zinc, in ingots or sheets.

The above exemptions must in all cases be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified, and must not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 27, 1866.

The Stock Market continues inactive, but prices are firmer. In Government bonds there is more doing. Old 5-20s sold at 107, an advance of ¼; new do. at 105¼, an advance of ⅓; 10-40s at 98½, an advance of ⅓; 6s of 1881 at 109¼, a slight advance; and 7·30s at 103⅔@103¾, an advance of ¼. City loans are the most active on the list, with large sales of the new issue at 98¾, the latter rate an advance of 1¼; and old do. at 94½, no change.

Railroad shares are firmly held. Catawissa preferred sold at 38, an advance of ½; Reading at 55½, an advance of ½; Norristown at 58½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, a slight advance; and Camden and Amboy at 122, an advance of 1; 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 64½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger shares are without change. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 55, and Union at 42½. 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 18½ for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 225 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 149⅝; 11 A. M., 150⅛; 12 M., 150⅜; 1 P. M., 150⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Read.	lots s10 55½	100 sh Reading	s30 55⅛
100 sh	do .2d int 55·44	200 sh	do.. b30 a10 55⅛
200 sh	do....s10.55·44	20 sh N Pa R.	b5. 33½

FIRST BOARD.

$10500 U S 6s, '62, coup	105	$500 N Pa 6s	90
$500	do. reg. 1865	105⅛	$1000 Phil. & E 6s..	91
$500	do....1864.	105⅜	$1000 Pitsb'g 5s....	70½
$500 U S 7-30s June	103⅛	100 sh Leh Val.	64½
$1000	do.....	103⅛	100 sh do.	64½
$1000	do.....	103⅛	200 sh Catawis pf	38
$2000	do..Aug...	103⅛	200 sh Reading.	s5wn 55⅛
$1000 US 6s '81 coup.	109½	100 sh do.	s5 55⅛
$1000 Phil 6s. new..	98⅛	100 sh do....	s5wn 55⅛
$1000 do.....	99	100 sh do.....	s60 55⅛
$3000 do....KSO	99	50 sh Penn R.	56⅛
$100 do.....	99	29 sh Cam & Walnut	55
$2500 do	99½	30 sh Union Pas. R..	42½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold			149	150
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼			141	143
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	13	13½
"	"	July, 1864....	12½	12⅝
"	"	August, 1864....	12	12⅛
"	"	October, 1864....	11	11½
"	"	Dec., 1864....	10	10½
"	"	May, 1865....	7⅝	8
"	"	August, 1865....	6½	6⅝
"	"	Sept., 1865....	5⅞	6
"	"	October, 1865....	5½	5⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 27.—There is very little trade doing in any department, and not much change in prices.

Cotton is very quiet, with small sales of middling Upland at 36c., and New Orleans at 38c.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and nothing doing in it noticeable.

In Cloverseed and Timothy there is no change. Small sale of Flaxseed at $3 35@3 40 ₱ bush.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and supplies continue to come forward very slow from all sources. There is but little shipping demand, and only 400 to 500 barrels Northwestern extra family sold at $10@10 50 per barrel. Small sales to the home consumers at $8 87½@7 25; extras at $8@8·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@12; and fancy at $12 50@14. Rye flour is dull; small sales at $5 75@6. In Corn meal nothing doing to fix prices.

The receipts of Wheat continue small, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 600 bushels fair and fine new Southern red at $2 67@2 70 ₱ bushel. Rye commands $1. Corn is scarce, and is held stiffly. Sales of 2000 bushels of yellow at 94c., and mixed at 90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels old Western at 52c., and 1000 bushels new Delaware at 53c.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 25, and Ohio at $2 29.

Dan Rice's Elephant on a "Tear."

From the Scranton (Pa.) Herald.

Our readers will remember the elephant "Romeo" with Dan Rice's show, which was in this city a week ago. The animal for some time has been showing indications of a spirit of insubordination. He showed a bad disposition on the road between Carbondale and Mount Pleasant, refusing to turn out for teams, etc. Arriving at New Milford, and still being unruly, Rice concluded to subdue him, and for this purpose they chained his hind legs to a tree, and endeavored to fasten a rope to his legs, and by these means throw him. After many fruitless attempts the effort was successful. The rope was attached to a tackle, and six men combined their strength to pull him down. He fooled them. With a blow of his trunk he released his fore leg, and by a tremendous effort broke his chains. The men scattered in all directions, pursued by the animal. One of them saved his life by bounding over a fence, and the elephant, for satisfaction, threw down a long span of it. At 11 o'clock they managed to throw him, and with clubs and pikes were endeavoring to subdue him. Some fifty shots were fired, and took effect in his trunk and other portions of his body, but they were only flea-bites, and were but skin deep.

SARATOGA.

Letter from "Jennie June"—The Clarendon Ball—A Brilliant Display of Toilets—The Three Races Yesterday—Sporting, Gossip, Etc.

SARATOGA, July 26.—The opening ball of the season took place at the Clarendon Hall on Wednesday evening, and was a very brilliant affair. The toilettes were remarked as displaying more originality and taste than any which has been seen before, and the arrangements in nearly every respect were unexceptionable. The single drawback was the condition of what a "remarkable creature" described as the "floo-ah," which was, he said, "outwageously sticky"—in fact "abominable."

Early in the evening it was indeed a little sticky, probably from recent washing, but a dry sprinkle of powder or some kind soon obviated the difficulty, and thereafter all went "merry as marriage bells."

Dancing commences early at Saratoga, before 10 o'clock, and by 10½, the large hall of the Clarendon was lined three rows deep with expectant ladies, while the middle of the floor was occupied by vigorous and joyful dancers.

THE TOILETTES.

A very original dress was composed of fine white, transparent wool, gored over a black silk skirt, and trimmed down each seam with narrow black lace in scollops, with very small black lace buttons placed in the scollops. Plain low body of white, over black, and short puffed sleeves, the latter draped across with bands of narrow scolloped lace to match the skirt. Antique coiffure, ornamented with rows of large pearls.

A dress of white striped gauze, gored over pink silk, had also a plain low body, and an enormously wide sack of pink ribbon, tied in huge bows at the back. A large rose, with long pink streamers attached, constituted the headdress.

A very tall and distinguished girl (the ladies at this ball were nearly all tall) wore a genuine antique *peplum*, of great novelty, only very recently introduced. The skirt was of white crape over blue silk, trimmed with a double puffing, edged, and divided with narrow lace. The peplum, cut in very deep points, was fastened low upon each shoulder with antique carriers of white onyx and jet, and fastened round the waist with a blue belt, held by an Empress clasp. Plain bandelettes of blue ribbon ornamented the frizzed mass of light hair.

Another tall, stylish young lady wore a dress of rich white silk, trimmed with a border of black velvet at the back, enclosed in two rows of white silk cord. This border terminated at the sides in bands which branched out, and ascended through rings of velvet and cord, to the waist. A row of large buttons ornamented the front. Dark, abundant hair worn plain.

A toilette of light maize-colored silk, with gored, deeply trained skirt, low bodice and short sleeves, attracted deserved attention. The seams of the skirt were covered with narrow white antique guipure, and a sleeveless jacket of rich antique guipure lace was worn over the low body. The waist-band of the skirt was fastened in front with a wrought-silver clasp. A white rose was placed at the side of the "bird's-nest," in front of the head, and two long streamers of yellow ribbon were tied over the *chignon*, the ends edged with little frills of white guipure.

A very simple high dress of white muslin was trimmed round the bottom with a deep flounce. The long white sleeves were puffed; over the body was worn a blue silk Sultana jacket; edged with silver sequins, and round the waist was a wide sash of blue ribbon, tied at the back, with ends reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

Another white dress, cloud-like and voluminous, rose wave upon wave, like the sea—there was a great deal of skirt, but no body, or none to speak of. The white undulating mass filled and floated in an immensity of space, but ended at the top in a mite of a boddice, and a beneton, composed of three strings of carved bog oak beads, fastened in front of the dress with a handsome carved ornament of the same description. The gloves which this lady wore were embroidered in a very novel style, forming a sort of square wreath on the back of the hand. They were very showy, but not in good taste; they made the hand look too broad.

Madame Le Vert, who is a short, stout, and not all the brilliant looking lady she is represented to be, was at the Clarendon ball, in a dress of white mohair, trimmed with black lace flounce, and black lace ornaments. Silver chains upon her hair, and forming a necklace.

A distinguished looking toilette was composed of light dove-colored silk, with a trained gored skirt, trimmed with bands of bright blue silk. The body was high and plain, with a square yoke of blue silk trimmed on, and the sleeves blue, of the coat shape, and finished at the top with a single high puff of dove-colored silk.

A magnificent dress was of crimson moire antique trimmed upon the sashes, and the square Pompadour boddice with point lace. A diamond necklace, with diamond cross attached, gave additional lustre to this toilette.

Moire antiques in rich heavy colors are not, however, good summer wear; they look as if the wearer had but this one handsome dress, and was obliged to make it do the year round.

There were two corn-colored moire antiques worn by young ladies, sisters, with long tulle and scarfs tied round their necks and floating at the back. These scarfs, worn high round the neck, are not without a certain softness which is becoming, but they make the wearer look as if she had a sore throat.

A white silk dress, with a white gauze overskirt, trimmed with blue and pearls, was very pretty and very becoming to the wearer, who possessed an attraction very unusual among American girls in a fine, rounded, beautifully-developed form.

We must close our list, which could be extended indefinitely, by a brief mention of a rich white silk dress, gored, and trimmed with numerous rows of narrow black velvet, edged with narrow pointed lace. The trimming was put on in three series, the upper two simulating a tunic skirt, the body was pointed, cut square, and trimmed to match.

HATS IN A BALL-ROOM.

We have been astonished to see that gentlemen, or individuals calling themselves such, are allowed to walk into ball-rooms here with their hats in their hands. It is not surprising that they should want to keep their heads covered, for the present fashion of cutting the hair close, cool and comfortable though it may be, makes them look like escaped convicts, still such a mark of contempt for the presence of ladies ought not to be tolerated in a ball-room.

BLACK BOOTS AND WHITE DRESSES.

The ladies also expose themselves to criticism by wearing, for dancing, high black boots and black shoes, with thin white dresses. This is unheard-of *gaucherie*, unless the dress is trimmed with black.

The present fashion of hoops and the present style of dancing exposes the feet, and much more; and the extremest care and nicety is required in dressing the feet and in the arrangement of the under-skirts and other garments. Nothing can be conceived more disenchanting than to see a pair of large feet, encased in corresponding black boots, whirling round under a thin, white dress and scant skirts.

And this reminds us to venture a hint that their dresses require voluminous drapery beneath and over the hooped skirts. Many gentlemen have a fashion of jigging a lady up and down and jerking her round in a way that startles one or two ordinary skirts out of all propriety, and unless the dress is very deeply trained and properly supported by skirts trained in the same way and of the same length, mortifying accidents and disclosures are inevitable.

On Friday night the grand ball of the season comes off at the Union, in the great dining-hall of the hotel.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

THE SARATOGA RACES YESTERDAY

Clarendon Ball—Toilettes of the Tiptops.

INTERESTING WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress To-day

TAX, TARIFF, AND ARMY BILLS.

The Political Gossip of the Day.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Local and Financial Matters.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.

General Fry.

The commission of General Fry as Brevet Major-General has been recalled by the Senate, reconsidered, and rejected.

Income Returns.

The income tax returns for the District show the following among the largest incomes:—Henry D. Cooke, $189,335; W. W. Corcoran, $20,990; George W. Riggs, $55,281; A. Chadwick, Willard's Hotel, $28,905.

Arrest for Treason.

Colonel Ashby was arrested to day, while passing through the city, for the crime of treason, but was bailed out in the sum of $3000.

The Mississippi Levees.

There is a delegation of prominent Louisianians here, urging Congress to pass the $1,500,000 appropriation to repair levees along the banks of the Mississippi River. They show that the above sum expended now will save many millions another year, and if the work is neglected, the city of New Orleans will eventually be destroyed.

The Extra Pay to Army Officers.

The question of the three months' extra pay, recently voted by Congress, has given rise to many baseless hopes, and much trouble at the Pay Department, from a general misapprehension of the law. The act of July 13, 1866, to extend the benefits of section 4, Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1865, does not give three months' full pay to any officer of volunteers on honorable discharge. It only gives three months' pay proper to such as have been honorably discharged by acceptance of resignation, or by muster out at their own request, or otherwise mustered out after April 9, 1865, and who were in service on March 3, 1865. This simply places these classes of discharged officers upon the same footing as those who, on being discharged under General Order No. 79, 1865, on account of their services being no longer required by the Government have already received the three months' pay proper.

The following is a correct abstract of the amount that officers will receive under the act of Congress approved July 13, 1866, which provides three months' extra pay to all volunteer officers below the rank of brigadier-general who were in service March 31, 1865, as officers, and whose resignations were offered and accepted, or who were otherwise honorably discharged after April 9, 1865:—Colonel of Cavalry, $313·50; Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, $271·75; Major of Cavalry, $199·50; Adjutant of Cavalry, $199·50; Lieutenant of Cavalry, $152; Colonel of Infantry, $271·75; Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, $228; Major of Infantry, $199·50; Captain of Infantry, $171; First Lieutenant of Infantry, $142·50; Second Lieutenant of Infantry, $128·25; Surgeon, $228; Assistant Surgeon, $152.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase.

KEENE, N. H., July 27.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here yesterday afternoon. In his youth Mr. Chase was a resident of Keene, and now receives a cordial welcome from the citizens. He was serenaded last evening and replied in a speech briefly alluding to his early life. He will remain here till to-morrow morning.

Outrage on a Minister.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The Rev. R. H. Gardener, a Methodist Missionary to the freedmen of Kentucky, was mobbed and ducked by a party of men at Georgetown, Ky., on Tuesday last. His offense was that of preaching to negroes.

Arrival of the Steamer "Ericsson."

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamship *Ericsson*, from Bremen, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

NAME OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the conspicuous position occupied by Attorney-General Stanbery, his name is very rarely properly given in the newspapers. It is Henry Stanbery, and not Stansbury, as it is generally spelled.

—A lady, commenting upon the present style of short coats worn by mankind, says they present to a person at all belligerent, a temptation difficult to be resisted.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Coalition.

From the Tribune.

The fatal obstacle that bars the way to power before the formidable coalition of ex-Rebels, Copperheads, and Johnsonized Unionists, is the palpable and natural indisposition of the two former classes to keep out of public sight and simply vote the latter into office. If they would do this persistently and systematically, the concern might possibly win, despite the discouraging result of last fall's experiment in this State. That result misleads, mainly because the Democratic discomfiture was not nearly so signal in reality as it seemed. The apparent increase of the Union majority from 7000 to 27,000 is the result of gigantic frauds in the Presidential election of 1864, when Lincoln would have had, but for this fraud, at least 25,000 majority. The Union triumph in New Jersey last fall was won by the soldiers' vote, which her Democratic legislators would not allow to be cast in 1864. Had the soldiers voted then, and no fraud been perpetrated, Lincoln would have carried the State.

If the new alliance could be induced to run Slocums and Dixes for every important post—and a sufficient number might be found, by searching inquiry—it would stand a very fair chance of immediate success. But how are you to induce those who have to furnish ninety-nine hundredths of the votes to go down cellar and stay there till they are wanted to vote? It is not in human nature that they should generally do so. They cannot, even by strenuous effort, be kept out of the Randall Convention. How, then, are they to resist the far stronger temptation of running for Congress, for Governor, etc.? Here is Hiester Clymer—who determinedly opposed the War for the Union from first to last—running for Governor of Pennsylvania against a War Democrat who fought through that war—will Clymer decline? will his backers rule him off? Clearly not. All efforts to shelve him have proved abortive; and so they will to the end. So in Kentucky, a Copperhead who was in sympathy with the Rebels throughout is running for the only State office to be filled by general vote this fall, against Hobson, a Union General, and he has no idea of withdrawing. Every ex-Rebel in the State will do his utmost for Duvall, but it is hardly possible that many Union soldiers will vote with them. True, in Maryland, where nine-tenths of the votes that can any how be got for the "Conservative Union" ticket must be cast by men whose hearts and efforts were given to the Rebels throughout, Montgomery Blair, with the office-holders' help, may be able to rule off B. C. Harris, and other such avowed, thoroughgoing partisans of the Rebellion; but there is scarcely another State in which the greater share of the offices will not be claimed by those who confidently predicted the triumph of the Confederates, or those who did their utmost to verify those predictions. The law of gravitation bears away in politics as elsewhere, and renders it morally certain that those who cast the bulk of the votes given to any ticket will dictate its nominations, and will not so nominate as to put a stigma on themselves.

Indiana was exceeded by no other State in the thoroughness wherewith a majority of its Democrats were identified in feeling with the Rebellion, and echoed, from first to last, the prophecy, "You never can subdue the South." Her lodges of "American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," were as numerous and as well filled as those of any other State, and they were as openly, venomously pro-Rebel as any other. Now, they hold conventions and resolve that "the war for the Union was just and necessary." And the Hon. William S. Holman, whom they would not renominate for Congress in 1864, because he was not thoroughly Copperhead, they have now—having beaten themselves by their Copperhead experiment—gone back to and placed again on the course. They may win in special instances by this policy; but it is as likely to disgust and repel those who voted with them in 1864 as to draw recruits to their standard.

The compliments paid by certain Johnson organs to the loyalty of the Tammany section of the New York Democracy are utterly unjustified. J. Winthrop Chanler is a Tammany Democrat; he was chosen as such to the last Congress; and no man ever voted and acted more thoroughly in sympathy with the Rebellion. Both Fernando and Ben. Wood were chosen to Congress in 1862 on the Tammany ticket; though Fernando had proposed a secession of this city from the State in the interest of the Rebellion, and had apologized to Toombs, of Georgia, for his inability to overcome the police of our city so as to send arms to the already seceded States; while Ben. had, through his *Daily News*, been a thick-and-thin partisan of the Rebellion from the egg, and so remained to the end. We defy any fair man to deduce from the speeches and votes in Congress of those members whom Tammany Hall elected, any purpose or wish that the Rebellion should be subdued. The attempt, therefore, to prove the Tammany wing of the Democracy patriotic, to the disparagement of the other, is utterly at war with the facts.

It is a truth which every one's observation must confirm, that, if "the radicals" are to be beaten this fall, the votes which overcome them must mainly be cast by "Copperheads." He who fancies that they are to take back seats in the Randall synagogue, and furnish the bulk of the capital whereon Messrs. Weed, Cowan, and Doolittle are to operate, will find himself utterly mistaken.

The Unity of Germany.

From the Times.

We remarked the other day that the dream of a union of all Germany into one homogeneous people under one Government is of ancient origin, and as prevalent to-day as in the hour of Germany's greatest enthusiasm in 1813, or the moment the Parliament convened in the *Pauls Kirche* at Frankfort. But we also gave it as our unbiassed opinion that the success of the plans of the Prussian Government would not facilitate this Union, nor accelerate the realization of this dream of the German people. Our opinion rests on two substantial reasons, one of which we have already stated, which is, that with Prussia triumphant there would be a strong, powerful Prussia, and the portion of the German people subjected to Brandenburg rule would become Prussians, governed in all respects with that spirit of "specific Prussianism" so prevalent among the ruling classes of that kingdom, and would from that moment cease to be what they so much yearn to become, and have so loudly protested that they are—Germans. Nothing can better illustrate the intensity of this "Prussianism" than a few sentences which we here reproduce from the New York correspondence of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, dated in this city on June 22, and published in that paper in its issue of July 12. We quote:—

"The Germans in this city begin to take sides either for Prussia or Austria, and that with an eagerness that pushes aside all interest in home politics, makes opponents of party friends, and induces 'Republicans' to fraternize with 'Democrats.' In public places the battle-cry of the beer-heated disputants is no longer 'Here Johnson,' 'Here Congress;' but 'Here Hohenzollern,' 'Here Hapsburg,' 'Here Prussia' 'Here Austria,' 'Here *Bundestag*.' But let these Philistines and menders of the world talk; even the grossest nonsense which they bring to light does not excite me, for I confide firmly in the wisdom of our royal master and his advisers, the royalty and readiness for sacrifice of the Prussian people, and the proved bravery of our army. With the firmest conviction do I believe in the great historic mission which Providence has marked out for Prussia; but with beating heart do I think of the sufferings that must come upon our country, and the wounds that war will inflict upon it. But if the sword be once drawn for Prussia's honor and her position as a great power, then onward, with God for King and Fatherland, until Prussia's eagle shall have chastised the haughty enemy, and fresh laurels shall adorn the beloved black and white standard! God bless the King. God preserve the dear Fatherland!"

The spirit that conceived and penned these words in New York is the spirit that governs Prussia to-day, and changed the political complexion of the Prussian Chambers so much in favor of Bismark. That spirit wants an enlarged, an aggrandized Prussia, the equal, if not superior, in power to France and Russia, and the King, as the Prussian monarch, the arbiter of the destinies of the Continent. The idea of being Germans, or anything else but Prussians, is scouted by it almost as an insult, and the aspirations of the German people for German unity, except under exclusive Prussian sway, have nothing to expect from it.

We know well enough that there are people in Prussia of a different cast of mind, who would gladly, at any moment, exchange Prussian for a German nationality, their "black and white" for "black, red, and gold." These constitute the bulk of the population of the western provinces of Prussia, as in Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. But they are powerless in shaping the course of their Government, and notwithstanding their enlarged German sympathies, they will have to follow wherever Bismark leads; and where he is leading them a little incident at Schleswig shows. Under the auspices of Prussian officials in the Duchy, an address to the King was gotten up at the town of Schleswig, in which the Schleswigians are made to express their loyalty to the King as "the youngest children of the Prussian monarchy." And this was done lately, and since the commencement of the war—a sure sign that in our estimation of Prussian designs we were tolerably correct.

We have, however, as we already intimated, another reason upon which our opinion also rests. We think that an united Germany under Prussian control is a political impossibility. The murmurings of Russia at the course events are taking, of which we gave samples in our Wednesday's issue, indicate plainly, what we have all along been convinced of, that neither Russia nor France, nor England either for that matter, will permit the whole of Germany to be firmly grasped in the hands of the Prussian monarch, or any other one man. With the power of over forty millions of Germans—an industrious, intelligent, and, when aroused, warlike people—wielded by one man, and that man a Bismark, would change the face of Europe, and reduce nearly all other powers to the position of attending vassals. It is natural that the thought of seeing the grand old Germany of the earlier Hohenstauffens revived with power to give law to Europe, is inspiriting to an ambitious mind, but its realization is extremely dangerous to the independence and very existence of neighboring nations. And this is the only kind of German unity that can be wrought out by the complete success of Prussia under the leadership of Bismark, and it is just such a kind of German unity which all other powers in Europe will seek to prevent.

Let us take an almost parallel case. A large portion of the people inhabiting Eastern Europe are of the Sclavonic race. The bulk of their number are politically called Russians. Some, in Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Servia, are nominally in Turkish dominions. Some, in Croatia, Sclavonia, Northern Hungary, Gallicia, and Bohemia, are Austrians. And some, in Posen and to the northeast of it, are Prussians. For many years the idea of Pan-Slavism, just as in Germany the idea of Pan-Germanism, was agitated among the Sclavonian race, tending towards the establishment of one great Empire, under the control of Russia, uniting all provinces inhabited by Sclavonians into one grand country. But every power in Europe opposed it, and the Crimean war was the first war waged to prevent even the faintest approach towards Pan-Slavism. And none opposed it more than the Germans, Governments as well as the people, and the latter in the most passionate form through their political literature. So long as the social and political institutions of Europe shall approximately remain as they are, so long as all the peoples of Europe shall not have become confederated together under some form of republican government, just so long the absorption of all the Sclavonic races by Russia would be as detrimental to the peace and material prosperity of Europe as the union of all Germany in the hands of Prussia and which will opposed by all the other powers. Both are, therefore, a political impossibility for the present. It is for this reason, also, that we believe Prussia's success cannot result in the unity of Germany. Yet, we wish and hope to see the Germans united, and under a form of government that will at once contribute to their political regeneration and advance their material prosperity and intellectual renown, without endangering their security or provoking the jealousy of their powerful neighbors.

The Complications of France in the Present War.

From the Herald.

By a coincidence which seems to have a peculiar significance, precisely the same opinion with regard to Napoleon's policy in the present war, and its possible results, was expressed at three of the leading points of the world at the same time. The Moscow *Gazette*, speaking in a manner officially, with the voice of Russia, declared that the Czar is adverse to any material change in the balance of power in Europe, and is not content that Prussia and Austria and Italy should become the tools of France. Russia does not choose that Venetia should be quietly disposed of by cession to France, remembering that there is an Italian question yet to be settled, into which the future disposition of Rome and the temporalities of the Pope very prominently enter. In short, Russia recognizes the fact that the French Emperor has gone too far in his plans for the redistribution of the continent, and his ambitious views in the settlement of the complex political questions out of which this war was created, and desires to check him. The same sentiments were expressed almost at the same time by the London *Times*, speaking for the reasoning portion of the British people, and mayhap for the Government. In the columns of the New York *Herald*, where the voice from Russia and from England was since reproduced, the very same views were expressed at the moment they were enunciated by those two leading powers of Europe.

Is there not something prophetic in this fact? Is not the idea that the future power of Napoleon as a mediator and reconstructor is in the decline, emanating from the three most prominent points of intelligence on the globe, something remarkable? And how do the facts of history, as they stand to-day, sustain this opinion? Russia, which of all the powers of Europe really holds in her hands the balance of power, although quiescent and unobtrusive, will have the German Confederation remodelled as she pleases; that is, she wills that Austria shall not be demolished, nor shall Prussia obtain predominance in Germany; but the events of the war in Saxony and Bohemia have almost made the annihilation of Austria a settled question, as far as her controlling influence in Germany is concerned. Russia will probably accept the situation. England, therefore, with her alliance by marriage, by kindred, and by religion, with the ruling power in Germany, will have a friend in Prussia upon whose good faith she may depend in case of an invasion from France—that living terror of John Bull for the last half century—and thus can play her game against the overruling policy of Napoleon with a little more pluck than she has heretofore been able to show. With Northern Germany as an ally she will be able to put on a bold face in her future dealings with France. Russia has her own game to play, and the prize is Constantinople.

When the question of German supremacy is settled, which fast approaches completion in favor of Prussia, and Napoleon is involved in the business of disentangling the web in which are enwrapped Venetia, Austria, the States of the Church, the poor old Pope, the extension of his frontier in the Rhenish provinces, the acquisition of Sardinia, and all the other affairs mixed up in his diplomatically muddled brain, Russia cannot only control the arrangement of united Germany and the balance of power in Central Europe, with all the necessary alliances, but can attend to her own interests in the direction of Constantinople at the same time. Whether these things should come to pass or not—and we presume not to speak with the voice of a prophet—it seems pretty evident that Napoleon has fired his diplomatic needle-gun a little too high, and is likely to miss the mark for once.

The Saratoga Races.

From the World.

The equine aristocracy of America has never been represented by a finer congress of its kind than is now assembled at Saratoga. For the first day's encounter forty-one horses were entered, all of them boasting prime blood—sixteen that of Lexington, nine that of Lightning, and three that of Lapidist. Down for the second day we find fifteen among the twenty-six referred to the Lexington strain, and among the other eleven, which all seem to be respectable animals, several sired by Glencoe, Eclipse, or Bairownie. The nominations for the third day include several specimens of the last three parents' offspring, one of Lapidist's, and two of Lexington's. For the fourth day, which opens with a selling race, we have not yet the names. Those for the fifth day are twenty-five in number, distributed among the more famous sires in the proportion of nine to Lexington, four to Lightning, three to Eclipse, two to Lapidist, and one to Bairownie. For the sixth day's races we have no names; but it is not probable that any inferior horses will show their heads there.

The interest felt in this Saratoga meeting, and the widely diversified classes of people who show it, are proofs that the noble science of horsemanship is looking up. Many an American not yet grey can recollect when horse-racers and Sabbath-breakers used to be prayed for in the same breath, when the little boy who ran away from his parents, in the more juvenile library, always used to attend matches immediately before taking a skiff on Sunday and getting drowned. There may have been some palliation for the prejudice, but it has met with a rapid death during the last few years, and nothing was wanted to give it its final dismissal but the sight of so many horses of first-class character assembled from distant quarters of the United States by the stimulus, but rather for the reputation than for the pecuniary rewards, offered in the Saratoga races.

Apart from the mere accident of betting, which will occur in all times and countries were trials of skill are not absolutely prohibited, we regard every reunion of this kind as an occasion of unmingled good to the American people. It reveals to us our exact state of strength in one of the most important particulars which can concern a civilized nation; gives the experts in one of the most valuable of our national manufactures a frequent opportunity to compare notes, and affords them a tribunal whose laurels shall be worth all the acquisitions of science and experience, all the expenditure of pains and money which it took to win them.

The breeding of fine horses presents itself as a duty of paramount importance to every nation which would cultivate its arts and preserve its freedom. We need not imitate Congressional orators, and go back to chaos and "Dana's Cyclopedia" for classical illustrations of the usefulness to man of that animal whose utility has been predicated in the opening sentence of every schoolboy's composition. What we particularly desire to suggest is the horse's value to ourselves.

Upon this side of the Mississippi, his speed and power seem to be in constant requisition: but beyond the river stretches a far immenser region than we already occupy, where he is a prime necessity of human existence—a region whose title we hold, but which shall never truly belong to us until the nation of horsemen already dotting its vast plateaus and canons with their corrals have spread over its entire length and breadth. Doubtless the Pacific Railroad—rather lords, for there must eventually be several—will form the grand arterial system through which the blood of travel and of traffic shall go forth to vitalize this magnificent waste; but the capillaries by which all the deep seated tissues of our social and commercial systems must be nourished, are the roads and bridle-paths upon which horses can travel.

A large portion of our national territory can never know any other means of communication. The country called "the Plains," occupying, in rough figures, an area of 1000 miles long by 600 broad, in the course of nature must always remain virgin to the plough. The country of the Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Camanches may be cleared of those treacherous nomads; but one might as soon attempt to turn the Tartar steppes into a Holland kitchen-garden as the plains into a farming land like that of the Western prairies, or the valleys of the Middle States. The infrequency of rains, the character of the soil, and the distance between the large rivers, must prevent this region from becoming valuable as arable land; while every advantage of climate and spontaneous fertility fit it for the grazier's purposes. For the raising of any kind of stock, to the horse-breeder, the dairy-man, the beef-packer, and the sheep-farmer, the plains are an exhaustless area of wealth; and whenever it shall be developed, the horse will be as indispensable an agent in the accomplishment of the end as the human pioneer, who must ride him over millions of acres where a railroad cannot support itself, but where he can add immense yearly returns to his own wealth and that of the nation.

The necessity of a fine breed of horses to our political existence has been sufficiently demonstrated during our late war. While it is not supposable that such prices as were offered by our Government for its cavalry mounts could have called into its service any first-class animal who was not sold for vice, and while we make all allowance for the frauds of contractors, it still seems astonishing that quite such bad horses as were the case should be furnished to our soldiers in the field. Few forced marches occurred during any campaign in which the roadside was not dotted with the expiring carcases of miserable screws, who had yielded to glanders, spavin, and hide-bound, the breath which could not be accelerated out of them by spur or musket-ball. The great grievance of the army, for whole corps and campaigns together, was the wretched quality of the transportation. No army can be said to be mobilized until its cannon and its sabres can start, so that much of the time, save as a force of observation, our soldiers might as well have been in Washington as further south of Mason and Dixon's. There can be no doubt that our earlier disasters and much of the painful slowness of our struggle were owing to the superiority of the Confederate horse and horsemen over our own. Had we met the Southern cavalry, man for man, with such riders as those of California, Colorado, and Nebraska, horse to horse with such animals as they bestrode, we should have reaped the full fruits of many a victory only half improved, and converted the ill-fortune of other fields besides Winchester.

From every point of view, the interest in horse-raising, manifested by such reunions as those of Saratoga and Paterson, is a favorable sign. We do not expect to see our next war find us in a position where both steeds and dragoons have to be bred before we can mount our men. The stimulus which has brought about these valuable tests and exhibitions of our strength in the horse respect, which they in turn pass on to every farmer or amateur who has taste and talent for the most elegant and scientific branch of stock-raising, will not die out until our whole country is settled by a thriving population, with thronged avenues of communication.

We would suggest to the congress of horsemen at Saratoga this week that, if they have any formal meeting, an opportunity shall be given for the general expression of opinion upon the subject of the proposed duty on blooded animals imported from abroad. If anything could be expected to move Congress it must be such a protest as all persons interested in the improvement of our stock, at least, silently feel, uttered in such a voice of authority as is at the command of the most respectable and influential body which has ever assembled to consider the national subject of equine high-breeding.

We believe it possible, in process of time, to create blood-horses from such stock as we now have, by skill in selection and propagation, throughout our entire Union. The mustang, even under the Indian's starvation regimen, possesses many of the admirable qualities which characterize the Arab as first imported into England, and has been most unaccountably passed by by our breeders in their experiments at coupling for an original and first-class strain. But the importation of horses already high-bred for generations back, is a great economical measure, of the same nature as the shipping of beef-essence and concentrated cakes in place of sending the cattle in pens and the berries in bulk. We introduce in a lineal descendant of the Darley Arabian or the first Eclipse, the condensed excellence of a century's succession of sires. We avoid the failures of the same period—we create and widely diffuse at once a race which it might have taken a still longer period to cultivate in isolation. This, to be sure, is a matter of no consequence, save as worthy of reprehension to the *Tribune* and the Society for the Increase of Labor generally; but we fancy that Mr. Alexander, and the rest at Saratoga, will not look at it in the same light.

Fair Play.

From the Daily News.

The President, in signing the joint resolution purporting to restore the State of Tennessee to her relations to the Union, has practically advanced the work of reconstruction without committing himself to any indorsement of the radical theory. His message to the House relieves him from any share of responsibility for the course pursued by Congress, and while it exposes the absurdity of the Congressional action in the premises, it fully explains and justifies the act of affixing the Executive signature to the resolution.

Mr. Johnson too well appreciates the importance of securing to the Southern States a foothold in the National Legislature to become unnecessarily an agent in defeating any movement that tends towards that consummation. If the radicals, by sophistries and *non sequiturs*, come to a conclusion acceptable to him, he is not bound to reject the conclusion because of their bad reasoning. Nor will the Southern people refuse to be reinstated in their right because it comes to them in connection with frivolous legislation. The joint resolution does not, so far as the merits, the law, and the constitutionality of the case are concerned, affect the political *status* of Tennessee more than an expression of opinion by any assemblage of irresponsible parties; but if it have the effect of removing radical opposition to the admission of her representatives to their Congressional seats, it will have accomplished a beneficent result. We accept, therefore, the result as we would accept restitution of stolen property, without caring much to argue with the thief as to the legitimacy of the moral influences that induced him to surrender his plunder.

But, now that Tennessee has been restored to her relations to the Federal Government, how can Congress consistently, or with any show of justice, reject the claims of other States that participated in the Rebellion? What has Tennessee done that she should be more favored than her sisters? Has she ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress? No official statement to that effect has been received at Washington. On the contrary, the President states that "unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee." If Congress has been trapped into a false position, it should not seek to evade the inevitable consequences of its folly and precipitation. Brownlow's falsehood can be no excuse for Congressional injustice. The simple fact asserts itself that Tennessee has been admitted to representation without having ratified the proposed amendment. Shall the National Legislature discriminate between the several Southern States? Is it not bound to extend equal terms to all? Is it not imperative upon the Central Government to measure its relations with the South with impartiality?

It will not do to urge that Tennessee's position of priority is based upon the mendacity of her Governor. That would be placing too high a premium upon falsehood. Nor is it possible for Congress, having admitted the representatives of that State, and duly installed them in office, to reconsider the joint resolution that brought them there. And still the fact stares the country in the face that Tennessee has resumed her relations to the Union without having adopted the proposed amendment.

What is to be done? What does good faith demand? What does equity insist on? What does the honor and dignity of the Republic require from the central Government? No less than this—that the Southern States be placed upon an equal footing. That favoritism be repudiated. That the lying despatch of a radical parasite shall not prevent fair dealing in the work of reconstruction. What has been done in regard to Tennessee cannot be undone; now let the same be done for the rest, and upon equal terms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds or UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
7 19 11t* Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His BILLIARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. The livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w.m4m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 15 P. M.
Mail	8 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 30 A. M.

Excursion Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN C. BRYANT, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 1m w2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Pateat,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT YEWDALL'S MILLS.—This terrible accident was one of the most destructive to life and property that has happened for a long time. Boiler explosions are not so frequent of late, but when such a fearful one as yesterday's occurs, the persons having charge should be held to the strictest accountability. It was providential, indeed, that the most of the employes had left for their dinners at the time. There were three persons killed—Mr. Robert Hamilton, Anna Given, aged fourteen, and Catharine Kearney, aged fourteen. The latter died several hours after.

The mill was built in the form of an L, the front part being three stories high, and the other but two stories. In the basement of the two-story building were located the engine and boilers, having above them the spinning and combing-rooms. There were two boilers, one tubular and the other cylinder. The former was four feet in diameter, and fourteen feet long. The cylinder boiler was on the top of this and was of the same diameter, but eighteen feet long. It was provided with an alarm whistle.

When the explosion took place the boilers were lifted up bodily about six feet, and then about one-half of the top one was torn off and sent due west a distance of 190 feet, where it fell among a grove of trees. The other half, as well as the under or tubular boiler, was torn in shreds, and the pieces twisted into many shapes. The safety or alarm whistle was found to be perfect, and still attached to the end of the boiler thrown in the woods. The lifting of the boilers and the flight of the broken half demolished some forty feet of the building immediately over it. The bricks, timber, and pieces of machinery were sent flying in every direction. One of the rollers from the spinning-room, weighing about sixty pounds, was sent high up in the air, and then fell upon the roof of the main building, passing through it to the second story. Numerous holes were made in the roof by pieces of iron and timber. A piece of shafting, to which two pulleys were attached, was thrown a distance of 125 feet.

The mill employs 29 men and 121 girls and women, and at the hour of 12, noon, the work stops for three-quarters of an hour. Fortunately, no doubt, for many in the mill, there was a Sunday School picnic in the immediate vicinity, yesterday, and when the machinery of the mill was stopped at noon, many of the girls as well as the men went to the picnic, leaving but a few girls in the spinning-room, which was divided from the rooms over the boiler by a brick wall, and no one was left in those rooms.

At the time of the accident the engineer, Robert Hamilton, was cleaning out his fires, and therefore received the full force of the explosion. He was buried in the ruins; and when taken out his head and body were so dreadfully mangled that no one could have recognized him. He was a man about twenty-eight years of age, and single. He resided at Hestonville. The foreman of the mills stated that he could not account for the accident, as the engineer was one of the most reliable men he ever met with.

In the second story of the spinning-room before referred to, four girls, named Anna Given, Catharine and Sarah Ann Kearney, and Anna Martin, were preparing to eat their dinners when the accident happened. In an instant the wall dividing the room they were in from the room over the boiler was thrown down, and the machinery and floor broken and piled together in confusion, burying them in the ruins. Willing hands were soon at work to rescue them, for the report made by the explosion soon attracted a large crowd from Hestonville and the surrounding country. In a short time Anna Given, aged 14 years, was removed, but she was so badly crushed that she died in a few minutes.

Anna Martin, aged fifteen years, was not much hurt by the falling timbers, but she was badly scalded about the face and hands.

The above are the only ones known to be injured. The foreman called the roll of those employed after the accident, and all answered to their names except the above-mentioned and one young girl, who, it is said, had gone to the picnic.

The three-story building was erected about two years ago, and it is not much damaged, except the west end wall. The building demolished was erected about six years ago, at which time the boilers were put in new. The loss on machinery is estimated at $35,000, and on building at about $10,000. There were about 4000 pounds of wool in the building destroyed, which, it is thought, will be totally lost.

The explosion set fire to a portion of the building, but the Monroe Hose Company, of Hestonville, was soon on the spot and extinguished the flames.

The Coroner visited the scene of the accident during the afternoon, and after selecting a jury adjourned the inquest until to-day.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—Seigmond Moses and Alexander Schlessinger were before Recorder Eneu yesterday, charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud Amos G. Hellman out of $6839·38, and John Myers & Co. out of $1200. The arrest was made by Detectives Levy and Tryon. Moses had had business dealings with Myers & Co. for some time past, buying small quantities of goods now and then, and representing himself as a peddler. Last month he purchased a bill of $1200 worth of goods, and said that he would pay for them in a few days. The day following he sold them to a dry goods dealer up town for less than he paid for them. Moses was committed and Schlessinger was held in $1000 bail to answer.

CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The city is about to increase the accommodations for the education of the masses. Contracts have been entered into for the erection of two school-houses in the First Ward. One is to be put up at Ninth and Tasker streets, and is to be fifty by seventy feet, the other at Second and Morris streets, and to be forty-seven by seventy feet. Both of them are to be two stories high. A contract has been entered into for the erection of a school-house on Main street, below Mill, Germantown, to be fifty by fifty-two feet.

DISTILLING ON THE SLY.—Patrick Conway had a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Hibler, on the charge of being engaged in the distillation of liquor without a license, and was bound over to answer. Patrick had, it seems from the evidence, a still in the rear of a tavern in Market street, and fire was frequently seen under said still. He did not seem to take much pains to conceal his operations, as the still was in an open shed.

TAPPING A TILL.—A young man named Bailey was held to bail by Alderman Tunison, to answer the charge of robbing the money-drawer of a grocery store at Seventeenth and Sansom streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a slight fire originated in the premises No. 1435 Chesnut street. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway, and before they had done much damage.

CONCERNING PROPER NAMES.—In Wales, as in Scotland, the proper names in use seem to be insufficient in number. The Registrar-General's report shows that out of one thousand births registered in the Merthyr Upper District between October, 1859, and August, 1860, one hundred were named Davis, one hundred Jones, and forty-six Williams; and that out of one thousand births registered during the same period in the Merthyr Lower District, one hundred and eight were named Jones, ninety-four Davis, and sixty-two Williams.

SUICIDE.—An excitement was produced a few days ago in the neighborhood of the Place de la Bastile, Paris, by the circumstance of a man flinging himself from the top of the Column of July. He turned out to be a sapeur of one of the regiments of the guard, who had become melancholy from disappointment in not obtaining the cross on his return from Mexico, as he had expected. The body was dreadfully disfigured by the fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS,
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Walsh, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerso l, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York. 7 23 1m

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

BY THE ARTISTS OF

Grau's New York and Havana

OPERA TROUPE,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1866.

MAD. CASH POLINI, Prima Donna.
SIGNOR ANASTASI, Primo Baritone.
SIGNOR POLLANI, Primo Tenor.
SIGNOR LIMPERTI, Primo Tenor.
HERR SCHNEIDER, Pianist.

ASSISTED BY

Birgfeld's Grand Orchestra,

The whole under the direction of

ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

Tickets and reserved seats may be had at the office of the COLUMBIA HOUSE, Cape Island. 7 27 2t*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 27, 1866,
BENEFIT OF
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
Who will appear in his popular character of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN'
M'ME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 dm Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND

BASKET DUCKS.

BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.

FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.

BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.

LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,

Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.

PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4§

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1850, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereon or

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.
6 11 m3m

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book A, page 40, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $26,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 8th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 r10t Trustee.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

June 29, Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30, Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A. PICHON, deceased.
" 30, A. H. Wardman and George Ford Executors of WILLIAM FORD, deceased.
" 30, Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased.
" 30, Agnes G. Wills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3, Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5, Henry M. Dechert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7, William B. Robbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD, deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel H. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Presley Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.
" 14, Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE, deceased.
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased.
" 24, Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, dec'ased.
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, Etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Enen, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI, deceased.
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.
7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 67 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 12m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA June 1, 1866. 7 6 16t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 24

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS

SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 9 6 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTY-FOURTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 28, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the

SOUTH STREET UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,

viz.:

6 Frame Buildings,	119 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Frame Sink,	571 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
12 Closets,	114 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Upright Boiler,	80 ladders.
1 Cooking Range,	50 fire-hooks.
2 Wash troughs,	8 platform scales, large.
5 Iron Hoppers,	4 counter scales.
3 Iron Soil Containers,	4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
6 Iron Sinks,	69 iron bedsteads.
2 Wooden Sinks,	300 blankets.
5 Iron Bath-tubs,	About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
1 Cedar Tank,	1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 Flagstaff,	1 set mathematical instruments.
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,	1 spirit level and tripod.
68 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
196 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,	About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
389 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,	5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
22 Bibb-Cocks,	100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.
15 Pillar-Cocks,	ALSO, 20 HORSES.
9 Stop-Cocks,	
11,200 Bricks in Pavement;	
Also a lot of Board Fencing.	

The Frame Buildings contain about 13,929 feet Hemlock Scantling, 14,720 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards, 22,970 feet Rough Boards, 942 feet Shelving.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds. A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedules of lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within fourteen (14) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The South Street City Passenger Railway cars pass the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 21 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.	chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)	2 letter presses.
9,000 feet matched flooring.	2 grindstones.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.	1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
20,000 feet assorted lumber.	50 ladders.
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.	50 fire-hooks.
40 kegs cut nails.	8 platform scales, large.
30 army wagons.	4 counter scales.
15 carts.	4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
1 dead-horse wagon.	69 iron bedsteads.
1 water wagon, iron.	300 blankets.
6 hose carriages and reels.	About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
12 sets harness (four horse).	1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
20 sets harness (Ambulance)	1 set mathematical instruments.
15 sets cart harness.	1 spirit level and tripod.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.	1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks, and paulins.	About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
15 cooking stoves.	5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
20 heating stoves.	100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables,	ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

"Pennsylvania—Her Duty to the Union."

OUR Democratic morning contemporary, which may be considered as the exponent of the views of the Democracy of Eastern Pennsylvania, has a leading article this morning on the duty which the Keystone State owes to the Union. In expressing its views we find several illogical conclusions, which may alter the duty when attention is called to their utter fallacy. Our neighbor says:—"Apart from all political motives, all her material interests point in favor of conservative action from the citizens of this Commonwealth." Abandoning, therefore, the old line of argument in favor of principle, we are urged on the ground of pecuniary expediency to support the Democratic ticket:—"A large proportion of our trade and commerce has been with that section of the Union now excluded from political companionship with the rest of the nation. We have found a ready and remunerative market for all our surplus products in the Southern part of the country. New England is our rival, not our customer. New York takes from our income instead of adding to it. But the South, being essentially an agricultural and planting region, and her people being devoted to these and kindred pursuits, needs such articles as are manufactured and produced in this State, and thus becomes a constant purchaser. Our merchants miss the trade which used to flow in upon them from that section; therefore Pennsylvania is interested in an early and fair settlement of this question of the restoration of all the States to full equality in the Federal Union."

In other words, we have offended the haughty South by our loyalty, and the only way of conciliating her will be to throw the influence of our great State on her side, and seek to gain her trade by giving her political power. We are to undo what we have done through principle, in order that our pockets may be filled with Southern gold. Such an argument would be a powerful one with the merchants of Leeds and Manchester; but Pennsylvania has stood too firm, has maintained an attitude too undaunted, to bow down before any opponent of the nation in order that her people may be aggrandized. But we have thus far supposed that the statements of our contemporary are correct, and that if the Democracy succeeds, then we will have plenty and a renewed Southern trade. In truth, however, we greatly doubt whether such will be the result. Let us suppose that Mr. HIESTER CLYMER should be elected Governor, and a bait thus be thrown out to conciliate the reconstructed, would the loss of self-respect, and *of a protective tariff*, be compensated for by the Southern trade? We have said the loss of a protective tariff, and we have said it advisedly.

The Pennsylvania Democracy, with that cunning which often serves the place of wisdom, has sought to avoid the direct issue in favor of or in opposition to a tariff. In its platforms no mention is made of this most important question of all our political doctrines, and in Congress the members from our State have time and again dodged a vote, and in the Senate, only a few days since, allowed it to go over until next December by default. We must, therefore, take it for granted that the Democracy, *as a party*, is opposed to the protective tariff. The example of the great body of the Democratic representatives proves that beyond all doubt. *Every Democrat, with the exception of seven Pennsylvania members, voted in favor of no tariff whatever.* And Senator BUCKALEW was confidently counted upon as its enemy, although he avoided committing himself so far as to vote on the measure. We have cause, therefore, to believe that if the Democracy should succeed, the vast influence of our Commonwealth would be given on the side of free trade and British manufactures.

If, therefore, we lose a tariff, will the trade grained by the South's renewed favor be a just compensation? We answer emphatically it will not. The Southern ports are open to all the world, and the removal of a tariff would enable British merchants to so stock the Southern market, that, so far as all cotton goods are concerned, we would be underbid beyond all hope of competition. But whether the cotton goods be underbid from us or not is a matter of comparatively small consequence to our State. The trade we would gain in this branch would be but a small per centage of the industries of our Commonwealth. It is in the coal and iron interest that we excell. Would the favor or disfavor of the South add to the amount of iron taken one ton, or deduct from it one bar? We think not. If the South wants iron to renew its rolling stock, and for any of the thousand other uses to which it is daily put, it will have to come to us, whether it be in a good humor or bad. *It must come.* We have the supply, they feel the demand, and they will have to buy.

We therefore cannot see how the accession of the Democrats will do our State any good in a pecuniary point of view, and we do see that, judging our State Democrats by the company they keep, that we will endanger our whole system of industry by entrusting its nominees with political power. When we find a man decline to commit himself, but all his bosom companions hold very decided opinions, and freely express them, it is not an unjust judgment if we hold him responsible for their views. We must hold, therefore, that the "duty of Pennsylvania" does not demand the election of Mr. HIESTER CLYMER.

Our neighbor goes on to speak of the August Convention, and states that the members can hold what views they please on *"comparatively minor matters, such as tariff, the currency, and other questions affecting the details of government."* These, then, are minor matters! What possible question can exceed in importance the one on which hangs the whole continuance of our national industry, or the one on which the national credit depends? These are details. The only major "matter" with our opponents is the division of the spoils of office, the reward of a victory won over their enemies. The lion, indeed, may catch the prey, but the jackall devours it.

But one more point. We are told that, as far as the August Convention is concerned, that *"Antecedents are nothing. It is not what a man has been, but what he is."* We prophesied that the day would come when the Democracy would seek to cover up its black record, and commence political life anew—when it would seek to "turn over a new leaf" and hide the blots on the old; and now that day has come. We are not to judge of a man by his record, but by his profession. Then where is the use of penitentiaries?—for every criminal would agree to commence a new life, if the past would be forgiven and forgotten, and when once released would go and sin again. No, the Democratic party has a black trail, a bloody path behind it, and we will hold it accountable for its past deeds, judging it by its acts, and the people have come to the conclusion that it evidently must be a bad tree which for forty years has produced nothing but bitter fruit.

"Black Spirits and Grey."

THE New York *Tribune* to-day publishes an admirable article on the coming Convention in our city, from which it would appear that New York will be represented by about as many sets of delegates as we can boast of. In fact, we are outrivalled. We have only so far the Democratic, which is of some importance, and the Conservative Republicans, which number some twenty or thirty, all told. The following is the best part of the article:—

"We are rather interested in the manœuvres of the Old Man and his people to get up the New York delegation to the Johnson Convention. New York has generally been a trouble in national conventions, and it does not seem that the KANDALL-NIBLACK concern is to escape. We have heard of three different delegations—duly arranged and decided upon—and we should not be surprised if the number reached twenty. The Convention is fixed just at the time when people who have business to do can easily get away. Then Philadelphia is a charming suburban city. Its butter has received world-wide praises, and the Schuylkill river is a pleasant summer resort. We know of no place more tempting to the weary merchant; not even Saratoga, nor Long Branch, nor Newport. In these torrid months a trip to Philadelphia is invigorating and healthful. So we are not surprised to find Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. ASTOR and Mr. JEROME and Mr. STEWART and Mr. DREW and Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. LUDLOW making arrangements to visit Saratoga on the 9th to drink the waters, thence going to the City of Brotherly Love to inhale the sweet breezes that blow through its pastoral highways.

"These solid men will have a high old time in Philadelphia, and be immensely honized. Philadelphia loves a rich man, and we can imagine the ecstasy with which its citizens would look upon Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. ASTOR going up Chesnut street in an omnious driven by Mr. THURLOW WEED. Mr. JEROME will not find quite as much business in Third street as he does in Wall, nor will Mr. DREW meet an active demand for Erie among those cautious Quakers. If THURLOW does not know Philadelphia very well, he can get assistance from Mr. WILLIAM B. REED and Mr. RICHARD VAUX, provided he can meet the latter person in one of his lucid intervals, about the time when the moon is gibbous, for instance. Our solid men would see Independence Hall, and the Fairmount Water Works, and get a feed at the Copperhead Club, Mr. REED in the chair, giving experiences in a neat, mincing way of his devotion to the war, and his sacrifices in the cause of the Union, and his efforts to make Mr. JOHNSON President. There would be a band of music also, and a visit to the Academy of Music, and an ovation in the Prince of Wales' box, the whole winding up by visiting the celebrated Penitentiary, an institution which Mr. WEED will be probably interested to know is conducted on the entirely novel principle of separate confinement, due attention being paid to the morals of the prisoners and their spiritual welfare, a special corridor being reserved for thieves and jobbers.

"Possibly there will be a compromise. Why not make up a mixed delegation? Let THURLOW put his wits to work, and unite the three into one. Tammany, for instance, might furnish TWEED, BRENNAN, and CORNELL; Mozart, TUCKER and the WOODS, WEED, VANDERBILT, ROBERTS, and ASTOR. This combination would undoubtedly impress the Convention. Mr. CORNELL, and Mr. ASTOR, and Mr. WOOD, and Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. BRENNAN, standing hand in hand around the Presidential policy, under the paternal direction of Mr. THURLOW WEED, would be a spectacle worth going all the way to Philadelphia to witness. So long as such men unite, the country is safe. So long as our VANDERBILTS, our BRENNANS, and our ASTORS remain together, and drive in the same wagon, the President may feel comforted—especially when he sees on the coach-box the venerable and stately T. W., his face radiant with the felicity that can only come from a long life of devotion to truth and honesty and patriotism—and several other things, and, sitting behind, the agile Mr. RAYMOND, not so strongly devoted to the wagon or its driver as to hesitate about jumping off when it suits his own little purpose, and entering the next team that comes along."

THE *Tribune's* Washington special says:—

"At a meeting of the National Democratic Union Club a vote was carried requesting VALLANDIGHAM not to present himself at the Philadelphia Convention. It is stated that the Ohio patriot resents the proposition with indignation, claiming that the people who sent him here are entitled to representation in the person of their choice."

We hope he will not take the hint. We would like to see VALLANDIGHAM and all his friends allowed to take a leading place in the deliberations of that body. If they are really its leaders, the sooner we know it the better; and if he of Ohio would be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with W. B. REED and FERNANDO WOOD as his coadjutors, it would give the Republican party twenty thousand votes in Pennsylvania alone. Let him come on, and let our enemies show their hands if they have winning cards.

NEUTRALITY.—The House yesterday unanimously revised the neutrality laws in regard to the United States, in accordance with the report of General BANKS, of which we spoke yesterday. It removes the objectional features of the acts of 1794-97 and 1818, and makes the citizens of the United States stand in the same relation and under the same penalties as citizens of other nations. The bill renews the prohibition of selling vessels and munitions of war to belligerents, and cancels the law requiring giving of bonds, as far as shipowners are concerned. We are now able to stand on an equality with any land, and the laws enacted in our infancy should be declared null now that we have reached our prime.

THE CONFIRMATION of Major-General SHERMAN to be Lieutenant-General, and of General HANCOCK to be Major-General, is only the consummation of what was expected by the people, both because of the merit of the officers, and their popularity with the masses.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary takes exception at our favoring the increase of the salary of members of Congress, and gives the lucid reason for its opposition that it "was in violation of a standing rule in that honorable body prohibiting any member from voting on a question in which he is interested." Then by what right did the original Congress agree to a salary of $3000 a year? By what right does the Senate appropriate $100,000 to secure the ventilation of the Chamber? By what right does the system of mileage exist, and how can it ever be reformed? If our friend will speak before he thinks, he has no reason for indignation at our conduct because we favor what every schoolboy knows is legal, if it be expedient.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—We publish elsewhere a report from our special correspondent in regard to the commencement at Lafayette College. From all accounts we must infer that it was a far greater success than its most earnest friends dared hope. The College in one year has made a splendid progress towards enlarging her field of usefulness. May she go on until she has achieved that influence which is properly her own.

WE DOUBT if General JOHN A. DIX will accept of the Ministership to the Hague. The old veteran deserves something better. His confirmation is certain.

Short Wars.

From the Nation.

Whether the war in Europe be at this moment terminated or not, no one now doubts that it cannot last many months, perhaps not even many weeks longer; and even if it be protracted until September, it will, it it end then, be an almost unprecedentedly short war. Not shorter, perhaps, than the war of 1859 in Italy, but it must be remembered that that struggle was brought to a close long before the full strength of either of the combatants had been tried, or before either had found good military reasons to despair of the issue, by means of a hasty negotiation between the two emperors, to which, if report speaks truly, they were driven by a nervous shrinking from the horrors of the battle-field.

If peace be made even now between Austria and Prussia, however, it will be due to the overthrow of one of the combatants—an overthrow so complete as to make further resistance useless except as a means of securing somewhat better terms, or as a salve for the wounded pride of a great and unfortunate house; so that it may be said that we have seen the fall of one of the oldest of European monarchies, which has come out of the bloodiest wars of nearly a thousand years without any very serious damage either in power or dignity, decided in a single campaign of four weeks, and that without any master-strokes of genius on the part of the victor, like Jena or Austerlitz, but by simple hard fighting and vigorous marching.

There could hardly be a more striking illustration than this war affords of the extent to which the progress of science and the increase of wealth amongst modern nations have diminished the waste and destructiveness of wars by diminishing their duration. In fact, every one of the discoveries and appliances which *seem* likely to render wars bloodier, are found, in practice, to render them less bloody and less injurious to property and to public morals. A century ago, a struggle in Germany, such as that which we are now witnessing, would probably have lasted ten years, and have devastated the whole country. Prussia could never have got forces together in such numbers at the outset, or have moved with such rapidity, as to have paralyzed the smaller States. The latter would probably have either got off their troops to join Austria, or have been able to march them about the country, levying contributions, and doing more or less fighting on their own account, long before Prussia could have squelched them. On the other hand, neither Austria nor Prussia could have brought together within a few weeks of the opening of the war on one battle-field in Bohemia, the whole power of their respective monarchies. If they could have met with one quarter of their forces, it would, with the means of transport, and the kind of roads, and the commissariat then existing, have been considered a great feat: and one battle would have decided nothing. The vanquished would have been badly hurt, but would have drawn off and got ready for another trial without abating a jot of heart or hope. Any one who reads the history of the Seven Years' War, and the feats which Frederick was able to perform, will see that, in these days of railroads and high cultivation, well-filled treasuries, rich tax-payers, electric telegraphs, and macadamized roads, he would in two years have either destroyed his enemies, or been destroyed by them. In the Thirty Years' War, even on such fields as Leipsic and Lutzen, neither party was ever able to bring over 40,000 men into line of battle. In our own Revolutionary war, 15,000 men would have been an enormous force. We doubt if Washington was ever able to muster in action nearly that number. That which made Napoleon's wars so terrific and so short and decisive, and made him a "shape of dread" to the nations, was that he first, in modern times, devised means of raising and equipping and marching armies which really represented the strength of the people whom he ruled.

In the Middle Ages, governments, by drawing heavily on their feudal inferiors, sometimes got tolerably large armies together, but they rarely kept the field more than one season, inasmuch as they were essentially a militia, and had affairs at home to attend to. The breaking-up was hastened, too, by the fact that they lived off the country, and the agriculture of that period was not of a nature to make "living off the country" very luxurious or even abundant. The Turks, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, appeared in Central Europe with the largest armies ever witnessed in those regions in modern times, but they never, we believe, kept the field over two campaigns, and they were able to keep it in such large numbers so long owing mainly to their immense force of light cavalry, which enabled them to lay the country for fifty miles on each side of their line of march under contributions, and spread terror for double that distance. The Spaniards were the first to organize a commissariat, and provide a military chest, and pay their way in the field, and thus secure discipline amongst their troops; and it was undoubtedly this which gave the Spanish infantry the prestige which it preserved unbroken down to the bloody and disastrous day of Rocroi. But the French troops before and in the earlier part of Louis XIV's reign, and until Louvois had reformed the army, were disorderly, ill-fed bands of marauders, whose exploits every summer, great as they were considered at that time, were no measure of the military capacity of the French nation. The men were the dregs of the population, and their officers lived by cheating them. In the field the army spent twice as much time in robbing as in military operations. The consequence of these defects of organization was that wars dragged on year after year with prodigious loss of life, destroying industry, laying the country waste, familiarizing the people, often through a whole generation, with rapine and bloodshed, and breaking almost every bond that holds society together. There is little doubt that the traces of the Thirty Years' War can still be detected in the condition of the German peasantry, and there is, perhaps, not a single State in Europe, except England, whose social and political progress has not been profoundly affected by the length and indecisiveness of the wars in which it has borne a part, and of which its soil has been the theatre.

In our day the advance of science, the growth of wealth, and the increasing efficiency of the machinery of government have, happily for mankind, made it possible to bring the whole strength of a people into the field at once. Armies are raised by an exact and vigorous conscription, which secures at once the force of the country. Their health and efficiency are secured by good food, good clothes, and good hospitals, all of which are due to the greater effectiveness and regularity of modern taxation. Railroads and macadamized roads enable them, on the outbreak of hostilities, to be hurled over distances, in one week, which it would have taken them, in Napoleon's time, six weeks to traverse, and they are thus brought face to face with the enemy in the best condition, while the telegraph enables immense combinations to be effected, which, when communication was altogether dependent on mounted couriers, would have been utterly impossible. The improvements in modern firearms, also, enables the amount of destruction necessary to win a battle to be accomplished in half the time, as we see in the case of the Prussian needle-gun, so that there is little difficulty now in deciding a quarrel by one great battle and a few "combats," if the territory of the belligerents is not too far apart, as in the case of the allies and Russians in 1854, when the conditions of warfare were very much what they were one hundred years ago.

Our own war may seem to furnish an exception to this rule, but it is only in appearance. That war was not from the outset carried on on military principles. During the first year at least the raising of armies and their movements in the field were governed by political rather than by military considerations, and the whole strength of the North was not then called out. Moreover, until a very late period in the struggle no attempt was made to induce the South to concentrate its forces for a decisive trial of skill and strength. The "anaconda" policy, and the marching up and down, in remote corners, of such heroes as General Banks, produced much the same effect, in spite of the unparalleled efficiency of our commissariat and ordnance and quartermaster's departments, as were produced in bygone days in Europe by bad roads, and scanty supplies, and difficult recruiting. The struggle was thus prolonged, engagements multiplied, and the circle of suffering and devastation dreadfully widened. Had it been possible to put the whole military strength of the North and South face to face in Virginia, in the very first year, and have them pound away at each other week after week, as they did under Grant and Lee, in the Wilderness, the slaughter would have been frightful, and all the old ladies would have cried shame, but there is no question that humanity and civilization would have gained immensely by the rapidity with which a final decision would thus have been reached. Dreadful as are the scenes that are witnessed on a great battle-field, and awful as are the rows of figures which it furnishes to the newspapers, the real misery of war must be sought elsewhere. It is the sick who perish by inches in the hospitals month after month, the farmer who broods in despair spring after spring over his wasted fields, the women and children who lay their heads in terror night after night on their pillows, who drink the cup to the dregs. It is in the widespread sense of insecurity which long wars diffuse, the familiarity with violence and disorder which they breed, and the air of hopelessness with which they surround the pursuits of peaceful and steady industry, that their real mischief is to be found.

The Empress Eugenie in the Cholera Hospitals at Amiens.

A Paris letter gives the following account of the recent visit of the Empress of the French to Amiens:—

"At the station but five persons—the Prefect, the Mayor, the Bishop, the Procureur-General, and Madame Conneau—received her Majesty, who instantly drove to the Hotel Dieu. She not only entered every cholera ward, but stood for some minutes by the bedside of every patient, and taking the hand of each—in most instances already damp with the dews of death—bent low to catch the answers to her thoughtful inquiries. As she was about to quit the hospital she perceived two little children weeping bitterly. They had just heard of the death of their last parent. The Empress, kissing the forehead of the little girl, immediately said, *'Je les adopte.'* Among those who were showing symptoms of convalescence was a young English girl, sentenced to three months incarceration, and who had been removed from the town prison to the hospital on being seized with illness. The poor girl, encouraged by the sympathizing expression and gentle kindness of the Empress, ventured to implore her to intercede for her release, which, of course, she is certain of obtaining.

"From the Hotel Dieu her Majesty went to the prefecture, where the ladies of the town were assembled to see her. She excused herself from the ceremony of presentation, regretting the shortness of time at her disposal, and, merely bowing as she passed through the *salon*, partook of a hasty luncheon and started with as little delay as possible for the charitable refuge in the Faubourg Nozou, thence to the Maison des Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, which visit was specially gratifying, as its inmates are of the very poorest and lowest class of society. Thence to the Maison de Secours de Notre Dame de Saint Seu, to Cazette, and to Saint Jacques. At each of these institutions it was remarked that she remained longest by the side of the dying and of the worst cases. To describe the enthusiasm excited by the visit to this plague-stricken city is impossible. For hours after she had quitted the sick wards the poor suffering patients repeated to each other the words of encouragement and of religion and consolation this gracious woman had poured on their despairing hearts. Before reaching the station she insisted on stopping at an orphan house, and though evidently much exhausted, got out of her carriage and remained sufficiently long to see all the children and bestow words of approbation on the committee which had met, scarcely venturing, however, to hope that after so much fatigue and painful excitement her strength would permit of her visit."

Destructive Fire on Cherry Run—Several Wells Destroyed.

From the Rochester Union, July 25.

We learn that last night, or this morning, a destructive conflagration occurred on Cherry Run, Smith farm, about a mile above Rossville. All the wells from the "Wade," where the fire commenced, to the "Fulton" well were consumed, with the oil in store. The "Wade," "Munson," "Rochester, No. 1 and 2," "Baker & Welch," and probably the "Reed & Phillips." The "Fulton" was not burned. This property is mostly owned by Rochester men, whose loss it is supposed will be severe. The amount of loss we have not heard estimated. Several of the above wells were producing finely—one of them over one hundred barrels per day.

CURE FOR SOMNAMBULISM.—A Milwaukie paper relates the account of a cure for somnambulism by a gentleman of that city whose son was addicted to night-walking. His method consisted in placing a pail of cold water over the door of the child's bed-room in such a manner that when the door opened the somnambulist received its contents over his head and shoulders. Ten experiments with this treatment were required, and the boy is now entirely broken of his habit.

A DESIRABLE

UNITED STATES INVESTMENT.

United States Thirty-Year Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds,

FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

These Bonds cannot be paid off before 1896.

CALL, OR ADDRESS,

DREXEL & CO.,

7 23 6t5p No. 34 South THIRD Street.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 119, FOR ONE Share of the Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Also, Certificate No. 746, dated July 8, 1862, for two shares of the Capital Stock of the FAIRMOUNT AND ARCH STREET CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. Both in the name of WILLIAM WHITNEY. Application will be duly made for new certificates. 7 27 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

THE HAHNEMANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND OHIO

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION, June 1st, 1866.

Capital Stock, all paid in $200,000 00

ASSETS.

United States Registered Bonds...	$80,000 00
Ohio State Bonds.....	20,000 00
First Mortgage on Real Estate....	20,000 00
United States 6 per cent. and 7 3-10 Bonds.....	7,000 00
Bank Stocks.....	16,000 00
Railroad and other Bonds and Stocks.....	2,000 00
Cash on hand and on deposit.....	28,850 00
Furniture and other property.....	2,000 00
Premiums, interest, etc., received	5,750 20
Notes and Premiums due and unpaid.....	8,824 48
	$214,424 68
Expenditures.....	6,709 63

Liabilities none, except for policies issued.

H. M. CHAPIN, President.

ASHER S. MILES, Secretary.

Duke & Crank, Superintendents at South Eastern Agency, Philadelphia.

J. H. P. Frost General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania, No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

D. C. Dake and J. F. Crank, General Agents for New Jersey, Trenton. 7 25 w3t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY

Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA July 26th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos 1497, 99, 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 tm3m* CASPER HEFT.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1 40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

7 27 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Felix Halt, the Radical, by the author of Adam Bede..... 60 cents

How I Managed my House on $1000 a year..... 40 cents

Professor Blot's Lectures on Cookery..... 25 cents

Sixteen new and elegant Card Photographs; plain, 10 cents; colored, 20 cents each.

All the New Books Photographs, and Photo-Albums at less than publishers' prices.

G. W. PITCHER,

7 27 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

TEXAS! TEXAS!! TEXAS!!!

TEXAS LANDS FOR SALE.

Safe and Profitable Investments!

The undersigned will remain in the city of Philadelphia, until

WEDNESDAY, the First of August,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

The Finest Cotton, Wheat, and Grazing Lands in the World.

These Lands are situated in the State of Texas, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Immigration societies have been formed throughout Texas, and tens of thousands of emigrants from the United States and Europe are pouring into that favored country. Titles perfect, with maps and field notes. The subscriber also offers to take charge of any legal matters in the above State; will give information of the condition of general affairs in the State, and solicits professional engagements from those having law business in Texas. Call and examine valuable statistics, laws, etc. Also, Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the principal newspapers in Texas. Can be seen at the office of A. D. CALDWELL, No. 132 South THIRD Street, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until *Wednesday, the 1st proximo.* [7 26 4t*

D. U. BARZIZA.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street

INCORPORATED 24 MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies Children's Endowments

The Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator Assignee or Guardian, and in other judiciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PERRY, Secretary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 6

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

3000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS, AND HOUSEKEEPERS,

Your attention is invited to our stock of BLANKETS, purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at from $5 00 to $6 00 per pair

Reduction on Former Prices.

Our stock is new and clean, and embraces all desirable makes and sizes. Prices, $5 00, $6 00, $7 00, $8 00, $9 00, $10 00 per pair

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

7 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS,

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

MARSH & WARNOCK'S

(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING,

TABLE LINEN,

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,

JACONETS,

NAINSOOKS,

VICTORIA LAWNS, and

SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,

SHIRRED MUSLIN,

SWISS MUSLIN,

PLAID NAINSOOK,

STRIPED NAINSOOK,

91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONGWORTH'S

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6Sp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD ALWAYS USE STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

Ask your grocer for it.

Wholesale Agent. WARD J. CAFFEE,

7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 26 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,

No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.

N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26 1m4p

THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF OUR manufactured Tobacco in this city, heretofore under the management of P. KLAHR, is this day discontinued by mutual consent.

BRONSON & MESSENGER.

C. BRONSON,

7 26 3t* P. KLAHR, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.—The swift and elegant steamer "SAMUEL M. FELTON," will leave CHESNUT street Wharf at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return on Monday. $4 00, including carriage hire. 7 26 3t*

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m*

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR DEALERS COME TO GRIEF.—There is a law in force in the State of New Jersey which prohibits the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. But one might imagine that the liquor dealers were unaware of its existence, from the way in which they have been deporting themselves of late.

The authorities, however, have come to the conclusion to put an end to their illegitimate traffic, and with that view they have recently made no less than eighteen arrests of men who keep their gin-mills open on Sunday. The whole batch of transgressors were taken before Justice Cassidy, and severally held in $300 bail, to appear at the October term of Court to answer for their misdeeds.

Oneot these gentlemen keeps a celebrated retreat which is situated in a beautiful grove on the outskirts of the city. When he was brought before the Justice, he impudently asserted that he feared no law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. He was rewarded for this defiant attitude by being compelled to hunt up bail in $2300 before he could regain his liberty. Last evening the City Council revoked his license for keeping a disorderly house.

The authorities are determined to put an end to the Sunday traffic in Camden, and the liquor dealers will find it quite as profitable in the end to submit tamely to the course of the law. There are twenty-four detectives on their track, and this large force will probably work up every available case within a week or two. Then the Camdenites can enjoy their Sabbath rest in peace.

SANITARY.—This citizens of Camden, in the commencement of the season, set themselves to work right vigorously to cleanse their premises and purify their houses against the approach of cholera. A Sanitary Committee was also appointed, with necessary instructions from the Council to assist in the purification of the city. At first these official gentlemen acted quite energetically in the matter—made several reports, and cleaned a number of paved streets. But as soon as the first impulse of the enterprise was over, they began to lag in their efforts, and now that hot weather is upon us, and the cholera near at hand, the streets are certainly not in a condition that is calculated to advance the sanitary character of the city, or contribue to the health of its population. There are many nuisances that ought to be abated, and now is the proper time to renew the work in earnest.

NEW CHURCH.—The new Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception, which has been in process of erection for several months, is now completed, and is a fine ornament to the corner of Seventh and Market streets, Camden. It has been formally dedicated by Bishop Bailey, of Newark. The edifice is 162 feet long by 65 in width, and the style of architecture in English decorated Gothic. The walls are of Trenton brown stone. It is surmounted by a tower and steeple, 180 feet high, built of solid stone. The church will seat 1500 persons, and, when entirely completed, will cost $100,000. It will be the finest Catholic church in West Jersey, and will contain one great convenience, a good clock.

THE SEA-SHORE.—The immense rush of people to the seashore at present, makes life at Cape Island and Atlantic City gay and active. At the United States Hotel in Atlantic City, on Saturday evening, the great event of the season is to come off in the shape of a grand hop, which will be attended by the beauty and fashion now at that place. Governor Curtin, General Geary, and a number of other notabilities will be present. Messrs. Brown & Woelpper have made extensive arrangements for this affair, and with the choice music of the celebrated Dodworth band, it cannot fail to be a highly gratifying and delightful occasion to all who may participate.

CAR ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a man named John Bennett, employed at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, foot of Bridge avenue, had his hand so dreadfully crushed while coupling the cars, that amputation is necessary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PROSECUTED FOR STEALING HIS OWN HORSE.—A day or two ago we published an item concerning the stealing of a horse by Mr. James Berry, of West Philadelphia, for doing which he was taken before an Alderman and held in bail to answer. Mr. Berry has published the following card, which effectually disposes of the matter:—

TO THE PUBLIC.—I NOTICE A REPORT IN the evening papers of the 25th, that I have been held to bail on the charge of horse-stealing, and proceed immediately to deny the charge.

The horse has been my own property for the past few days, and in spite of a local item, stating that the animal was recovered it is still in my possession.

I have been stabling at the Washington House for a number of years. Mr. Kelly, the proprietor, took it into his head that my horse was afflicted with the glanders, and, without consulting my pleasure, ordered her out to be shot. The boy from whom I was charged with stealing it, was employed to "put her out of her pain," and I, as a matter of course, could not stand tamely by and see my property destroyed.

Before Mr. Kelly condemned my animal, I had already consulted a skilful veterinary surgeon, who pronounced it perfectly sound. JAMES BERRY.

A SEASIDE CONCERT.—To-morrow evening Birgfeld gives the grand seaside concert o the season at the Columbia House, Cape Island N. J. His well-known capacity for engineering such movements is sufficient guarantee that the ocean loungers will be furnished with a grand treat, whose melody will rival even the solemn and unceasing music of the sea.

That there will be a large accession to the guests of the various hotels on account of this attractive entertainment, we have no manner of doubt. If any denizen of this city does not make the trip to Cape Island for the purpose of being present, it will surely be because he cannot get away, and for no other reason.

STEALING RAIMENT.—Ann McDonald, an Irish woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing clothes from the yard of Mrs. Brady, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Ann went to Mrs. Brady to get some washing to do, and says that the lady of the house told her that she had some clothes in the yard she would like to have washed, and as the servant was out, she had better get them herself. She went out and did so, and when she was bundling them up to take away, she was arrested. She was held by Alderman Warren in the sum of $800 bail for a further hearing, her story not agreeing with those of the witnesses examined.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a boy named George Callender, aged thirteen years, fell through an open hatchway from the fourth to the first floor. He struck on his head, breaking his neck, and crushing his head in a shocking manner. He was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the Central Station, where it now lies awaiting an inquest. The mother of the boy called this morning, and fainted on seeing the terrible sight. He resided in the neighborhood of Fourth and Lombard streets.

RAID ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.—People residing in the neighborhood of this square have been greatly annoyed by the presence of professional street-walkers, who seem to have a decided predilection for that neighborhood. Passers-by are exposed to insult at the hands of these lawless and shameless offenders against decency and the rights of our citizens. Last night the police made a raid and captured about a dozen of them, and put them in the lock-up. They were held to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

A STRAY WAIF.—Last night, about 9:30 P. M., a male infant was picked up in the neighborhood of Fifth and Girard avenue. It was very kindly taken charge of by two ladies, Mrs. McCleary and Mrs. Wilson, residing on Front street, above Master. The child was apparently not over two or three weeks old.

DER SÆNGERBUND—A GRAND PICNIC ON SMITH'S ISLAND.—THE "ISLE" A BLAZE OF LIGHT, AND OVERFLOWED WITH JOLLITY.—One of the essential characteristics of the fair-haired German is a capacity for the enjoyment of the good things of this life. In this respect he perhaps excels every other component part of our heterogeneous nationality. Picnics and social reunions of all kinds are his greatest delight. He is never happy unless once or twice in the year he has a chance to enjoy himself to the fullest extent of his capacity. For this reason he is well entitled to make the boast, so often heard, that

"Die Deutsch companie
Ish die leeht companie
Dat ever came over from
Die old countrie."

And yet the element of soberness and propriety is one which almost invariably characterizes the social gatherings of our German population, especially when they are composed of the better and more respectable class.

Both these social features of our German friends were exemplified in a striking manner last evening. The celebrated "Sængerbund," which has of late covered itself with the laurels of successful musical warfare, on that occasion gave what was aptly termed a "Midsummer-night Picnic" on Smith's Island. Early in the afternoon crowds of people betook themselves to that cool and refreshing retreat.

The charge of fifty cents in the way of an admission fee was a well-devised scheme to keep away the disorderly element, both foreign and domestic. As the evening gradually wore on, the little steamtubs known as "John Smith," and "Tom Smith" were loaded to their fullest capacity at each repeated trip.

At six o'clock, when we appeared upon the scene, in answer to a gentle invitation from the managers, we found a goodly company assembled, and by nine o'clock, although the tide of humanity had not yet ceased to flow from the city, the Island was almost, if not quite, crowded. Most of the pleasure-seekers came in the true traditional picnic style. The lord of the household was followed closely by his spouse and little ones.

Even the babies were not left behind. There were at least five hundred of that class present, as far as we could judge, without going into an exact enumeration. Nearly every family had brought with them a basket well filled with eatables. Drinks, of course, were not imported, it being well known to every frequenter of the "Isle" that they could there be obtained in any imaginable quantity, and of every imaginable quality.

The Island was neatly decorated with flags and evergreens; and as soon as the sun was fairly out of sight hundreds of variously colored and variously shaped lanterns were lighted up. From the river front of the city, especially, these last presented a beautiful and attractive appearance.

Present among the guests were the members of the "Liedertatel," of New York city, whose arrival at 7 o'clock was greeted with vociferous cheering. They were conducted to an upper story by the members of the "Sængerbund," and there regaled in the handsomest manner.

There was no established order of exercises, and consequently everybody amused himself as was most congenial to his tastes. Singing, swinging, dancing, eating—such was the order of the evening. Two bands of music were present discoursing sweet strains, to which the trip of the "light fantastic toe" was almost uninterrupted. But, perhaps, the most notable feature of the occasion was the immense amount of the German's favorite beverage that was consumed.

"For thick and frothy was the flow
Of lager rolling rapidly."

And yet everything passed off pleasantly and soberly. There were but few cases of drunkenness, and no disturbances whatever, the squad of policemen present being permitted to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. A jollier, more rollicking day the Germans have not had in a long time.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE "WIGWAM."—The committee having in charge the erection of the "Wigwam" for the accommodation of the August Convention, concluded that the Skating Park of Dr. Jansen, situated at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets, would be a delightful spot whereon to build their monstrous house. So they sought out those whom they supposed were duly authorized to lease the ground, and after striking a satisfactory bargain, proceeded at once with their work. Yesterday morning the first spade of dirt was thrown, and the first piece of timber hacked into the proper dimensions. An enthusiastic crowd of men and boys had gathered about the spot to witness the operations, and for a time everything went lovely.

But later in the day, affairs took a new and entirely unexpected turn. This was caused by the appearance upon the scene of Lieutenant Lovaire, backed up by a posse of fifteen policemen. The Lieutenant forthwith ordered the laborers to drop their hatchets and shovels. As the men had a wholesome dread of the uniformed gentry accompanying the Lieutenant, the hatchets and shovels were dropped accordingly.

The reason for this unceremonious meddling with the work on the part of the authorities then transpired, and caused no little comment in certain circles. It appears that the Doctor had graciously suffered a base-ball club to make use of his grounds during the season when the ice is too thin for skating. The gentlemen who have assumed the task of constructing the "Wigwam" very innocently imagined that the matter would be all right if they arranged it satisfactorily with the base-ball boys. It was so arranged. But it further appears that the Doctor did not approve of the arrangement thus made, and for this reason he called upon the police authorities for a force sufficient to protect his property from the depredations of the "Wigwam" people.

There is no probability that the work upon this institution will be resumed at Dr. Jansen's Skating Park. The Doctor has personally assured us that the "Wigwam" will not, shall not, and is not going to be erected, at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets at least—not if he can help it. Some other locality will, therefore, have to be fixed upon by the committee. If, in doing so, they neglect, as in the first instance, to procure the proper authorization from the proprietor, the Convention when it assembles may find itself without a local habitation

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Ellen Turner, residing with a lady in Harvey street, was arrested yesterday for larceny. It seems she had been in the habit of pilfering small articles for some time past, and had been detected in doing up small parcels of tha, sugar, etc., but had exculpated herself in some manner or other. The other day the lady of the house gave her the key of the refrigerator to get some provisions. There happened to be attached to the key another that unlocked the bureau, and Ellen went first to the bureau and abstracted $10 from a quantity of money lying in a drawer. When searched she had the $10 concealed under the bosom of her dress. She was committed by Alderman Thomas to answer the charge of larceny.

LARCENY OF A BOAT.—Three young scamps, George Forrest, A. Flamming, and William Alexander, were arrested near the Wissahicon, charged with stealing a boat from Mr. Ryan, near Richmond. They brought the anchor which was in the boat down to the city and sold it, and then removed the oars and rowlocks and hid the boat. At the examination they admitted they intended to sell the boat itself for sixteen dollars, and buy a gun with the money. They were held by Alderman Holmes in $500 bail each to answer.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.—Thomas Marra, a lad twelve years of age, was arrested, charged with pilfering small articles from houses during the temporary absence of the occupants. When arrested he did not deny his thieving. He had on his person, concealed, a small pistol, which was loaded when he was arrested. He was caught sleeping under an apple tree near Wissahickon. He had a hearing before Alderman Stallman, who had him sent to the House of Refuge.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning the body of an unknown woman was found in the Third Ward. The body was taken to the Third Ward Station House, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

THREE SCOTCH GEMS.—At the gallery of Mr. A. S. Robinson, No. 910 Chesnut street, there are now for sale three large and valuable paintings from the easel of John Wilson, the celebrated Scotch artist. Two of the pictures are in the window, and are inspected hourly by the people who pass the gallery. One is a noble landscape of "Kilchurn Castle," at Loch Aive, in the Highlands, a scene around which clusters much of the historic interest that makes the land of Bruce immortal. The painting is remarkable for its aerial perspective and the distinctness of the objects detailed on the canvas. The middle distance is excellent, and the whole picture is made clear and well defined by a strong light thrown on the foreground.

The "Rock of Gibraltar" is another painting, and one of the finest marines in the city. Its geographical accuracy is vouched for daily by naval officers who stop to admire it. The artist has filled the harbor with the many classified vessels of the Mediterranean, while an American man-of-war and a British frigate are turning towards the Rock. The vessels are very finely drawn, and the effect of the water curling under the bows of the British frigate is very fine. The light on the waves, and the beautiful variations of light and shade on the rock, are the great merits of the picture.

The third painting is a moonlight scene on the Thames, with a gipsy encampment in the centre. The wash and play of the river is exquisitely finished, and the foliage of the heavy oaks that cover the tents of the Zingari stands with singular clearness from the canvas. The three pictures are for sale.

A NUISANCE TO THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We would earnestly call the attention of the Board of Health to the state of affairs in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets. An immense amount of refuse matter has been collecting in that locality for weeks past, and if it is not soon removed, the malaria arising from it will do much towards rendering the neighborhood uninhabitable, especially if we are to have a visit from the genuine Asiatic cholera. Let them bestir themselves in this matter as soon as possible. There is but little to be hoped for from the dwellers in the vicinity, as they are mostly of that class whose character and habits do not prompt them to care much whether they live in cleanliness or die in filth.

ARREST OF RIOTERS.—Three of the most prominent of the rioters engaged in the affair at Twenty-sixth and South streets, were arrested on a canal boat below the Gray's Ferry bridge. They were taken by officers in a small boat, and handed over to the police of the Fifth District. When taken they were on their way to New York. Their names are Pat, alias 'Rat' Devinney, the ringleader, and the man the officers were endeavoring to arrest when the disturbance took place. Thomas Nulty, and John Monaghan. They were brought before the Mayor this morning, and remanded for a further hearing. Devinney is a Schuylkill Ranger, and an old offender. He was badly cut about the head, and presented a very ruffianly appearance.

RIDING ON THE RAIL.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Railway Company having concluded that their business would be facilitated by the laying of a track on Spring Garden street, from Thirteenth to Broad, commenced operations yesterday by carting to the scene a lot of rails. But the people who reside thereabouts have strong objections to this proceeding, and have taken the necessary legal measures to have it prevented. Three of the men who carted the rails were accordingly taken into custody, on the charge of misdemeanor, and when brought before Alderman Massey they were required to give bail in $600 for a further hearing.

GRAND HOP AT THE SEASIDE.—A grand opportunity will be afforded those who delight to trip the light fantastic, to-morrow night, at the United States Hotel at Atlantic City. From the great preparations that are being made this promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. A train will leave Camden at 2 o'clock to-morrow with excursionists for the hop. We would advise all who can leave the heat and dust of the city to do so, as this is a rare opportunity for enjoyment.

TILL-TAPPING.—A man named John Boyd was arrested this morning at 1:30 A. M., at Forty-second and Ludlow streets, charged with stealing $10 from the till of the tavern kept by Mr. Davis, at the corner of Forty-second and Market streets. He was held in $800 bail to answer by Alderman Warren.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement published elsewhere, and signed by many of our leading merchants, for a meeting to protest against the removal of Colonel William B. Thomas, Collector of this port, and the appointment of ex-Governor William F. Johnson in his place.

CASES OF CHOLERA.—Up to 1 o'clock today there were five cases of Cholera. Of these there was one died. One of those reported previously, died at the Hospital. It is thought that physicians do not report every case, or report them as cholera morbus.

DECEASE OF A MAGISTRATE.—John G. Miller, one of the Aldermen for the Sixteenth Ward, of this city, died this morning, after a brief illness.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—
In August, notwithstanding heat,
Sage politicians here will meet
From every State;
And how to reconstruct the nation
Upon a safe and sure foundation
They will debate.
Then shall the delegates enjoy
A chance they gladly must employ,
Of grand improvements to *themselves*,
In being clothed from BENNETT'S shelves.

Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

YOU MAY CURE YOURSELF of Headache, Weak Stomach, or Indigestion, or Biliousness, or Catarrh, or a Bad Cold, or Sore Throat, or Hoarseness, or Liver Complaint, or Piles, or Constipation, or Rheumatism, or Sore or Weak Eyes, or Salt Rheum, or Kidney Disease, or General Debility, or even Asthma, with Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. Buy either a case for your travelling companion or family, or purchase the Specific for your present ailment

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICINE COMPANY,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
Have the largest assortment of
The most Economical,
The most Convenient,
The most Durable,
The most Ornamental,
The most Useful
Musquito Nets to be found in the country, at 723 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

FOR THE CONVENTION.—Conservatives do not rip, and tear because things are not always exactly right neither does the conservative clothing sold at Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental. Call and see it.

IF CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is pre-eminently *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE.* Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PAUL M. BRENAN, M. D. Consultations free. Office, No 835 Race street, Philadelphia. All diseases treated.

INVESTMENTS IN TEXAS LANDS.—We would call special attention to the advertisement of choice cotton and wheat lands offered by D. W. Barziza, at the office of A. D. Caldwell, No 132 South Third street. Public attention is being greatly directed to this great State.

7-30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN, the eminent physician and surgeon from Dublin, invites every one who is diseased to call upon him. The most astonishing cures are being effected daily. Consultations free and strictly confidential. Office, No. 835 Race street, Philadelphia.

PRICES REDUCED.—Photographs are made of all styles at D. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Patrons will find them accurate, natural, life-like, and pleasing.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—McFATE.—On the 21st instant, by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, in Trenton, N. J., JAMES K. PATTERSON of Mount Holly, to Miss JENNIE McFATE, of Philadelphia.

TWELVES—BURBIDGE.—On the 1st of July, by Rev. J. G. Wilson, Mr. JOHN W. TWELVES to Miss ANNIE E. BURBIDGE, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 24th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPH ALLEN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1244 Otis street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Kensington.

BUTLER.—On the 25th instant, CLINTON BUTLER, son of Abner and the late Courtland Butler, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1123 Harmer street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Mary Graff, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Southwark Steam Fire Engine Co., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 904 S. Third street, on Monday afternoon, 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

HAVENS.—July 26th, in the 3d year of her age, BLANCHE, only child of Willis D. and Hannie A. Havens.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, Monday, July 30th, from her parents' residence, No. 316 North Twenty-first street.

HOOK.—On the 25th instant, LOUISA M., daughter of John and the late Sarah A. Hook, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, No. 417 South Thirteenth street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

JEFFERS.—On the 25th instant, ROBERT L. JEFFERS, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1224 Filbert street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

NIXON.—On the 25th instant, SUSIE H., wife of Theodore A. Nixon, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. A. S. Nixon, Ridge avenue, near the 8-mile stone, on Saturday, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

PYOTT.—On Wednesday, July 25th, GEORGE PYOTT, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lower Merion Baptist Church.

SOORD.—On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, JOSEPHINE, wife of John Soord, and daughter of Charles and Sarah Sanders, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 19 Davis street, Nicetown, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Germantown.

WINION.—On the 26th instant, WILLIAM F. WINION, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mount Airy Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Allen's lane, Mount Airy, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOR CORN OYSTERS, CORN FRITTERS, or other preparations of green corn, or for those who cannot masticate their boiled corn, Patent Corn Grates will be found to remove all the nutritious portions from the indigestible hull. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PICTURE AND FRAME DEALERS WILL find Brass Screw Rings, Curtain Rings, and Iron Screw Eyes; Picture Nails and Hooks; Wire and Finishing Nails; and Drill Chisels for plugging walls. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD REmember that we keep a stock of Hardware adapted to their wants TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 27.

The Nomination of Sloanaker.

The Senate yesterday refused to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of Mr. Sloanaker as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania was rejected. The vote was 28 to 5.

Jefferson Davis—Report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have made a report, in which they say that it is notorious that Jefferson Davis was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which cannot be removed by legislation.

They say the evidence in the possession of the Committee connecting Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, justifies them in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed; but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the Committee have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case.

It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee and by the officers of the Government will result in a full development of the whole transaction.

The capture of the Rebel archives has put the Government in possession of a mass of letters, papers, and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which have as yet been examined.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Senate.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate such information as he may have in his possession concerning the practicability of establishing equal relations between the British provinces and the United States, etc., which was adopted.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the unfinished business of the Senate before committees and elsewhere be considered before the Senate on its reassembling, as if no adjournment had taken place.

The non-concurrence of the House on the report of the Conference Committee on the tariff bill was announced, and a second Conference Committee was ordered.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill to authorize the refunding of certain taxes, passed by the House yesterday. It was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. Wade moved that the bill for the admission of Nebraska be taken up.

Mr. Sumner spoke against the motion, and called the yeas and nays on it. The motion prevailed.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkey, Williams, Yates—24

Nays—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Edmunds, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Morgan, Norton, Sumner—9.

So the bill was taken up and read.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Alnson (Iowa), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for the ascertainment and apportionment of the proper quota of the direct tax of 1861 between the States of Virginia and West Virginia. He said it had been very carefully prepared in the Treasury Department, and that it had the approval of the members from West Virginia. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), from the same Committee, reported back with amendments, the Senate bill to fix the compensation of certain collectors of customs, and for other purposes. One of the amendments reported adds to the provision which fixes the compensation of the Deputy Collectors, Deputy Naval Officers, and Deputy Surveyors of the ports of New York, Boston, New Orleans, and San Francisco at $2500. Another amendment gives the custom house weighers at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore $2500 per annum.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) suggested an amendment to strike out of the bill which creates Corpus Christi, Texas, a port of entry.

Mr. Hooper declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means were agreed to, and the bill was passed; yeas 51, nays 49.

Mr. Dawes introduced a resolution giving increased extra compensation to the *Globe* reporters. Adopted.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) called up a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York was, in May last, recommended to the Committee on the Air Line Railroad.

Mr. John L. Thomas, Jr. (Md.) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 48 nays 55. So the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for action. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) rose to a question of privilege, and gave notice that after 1 o'clock he should call for the enforcement of the rules against outsiders taking members' seats.

The Speaker directed the Doorkeeper to take notice of the complaint of the member from Illinois.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) moved to amend the bill by providing that a through train shall be run out of Washington at 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) moved to amend by confining the company to the building of one line of railroad.

Mr John L. Thomas (Md.) spoke against the bill. He said his State was directly interested in its defeat, and, believing that Congress had not the power to pass an act granting a charter for a road across the sod of Maryland without first getting the consent of the State, this bill would take $60,000 a year out of the State treasury of Maryland.

Mr. Wentworth inquired whether Maryland had a right to tax Illinois in that way.

Mr. John L. Thomas asserted that Maryland had a right to tax freight and passengers passing over her soil, and that Illinois had the same right.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) denied that.

Mr. Thomas replied that if Illinois did not exercise that right she possessed it.

Mr. Wentworth said that Illinois would never claim such a right.

Mr. Thomas replied that Illinois had got what neither Maryland nor Pennsylvania had got for her railroads—forty sections of land for every mile of road.

Mr. Wentworth said that all he wanted was for the States between Washington and New York to state what they would take—what they would compromise to rob the people of the country of, and let the speed of travel be regulated. Maryland had claimed a great many rights. She had claimed the right to go out of the Union, but did not go, because the men of Illinois would not permit her.

Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He claimed that Congress had full power over the subject, under the clause of the Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster had asserted that right, but the South had denied it.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 111½; Hudson River, 119½; Erie, 65; Western Union 56½; United States Coupons 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 98½; Treasury 7 30s, 103¾@103½; Gold, 150½. Sterling Exchange, sight bills, 10½ per cent. premium. Money unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton firm at 36@38c. Flour has advanced 10@20c. for sound. Sales of 8600 bbls at $6 50@9 75 for State; $8 10@11 75 for Ohio. Southern unchanged; 300 bbls sold. Canadian firmer at $8 90@12. Wheat advanced 1@2c. Corn advancing. Oats steady. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $31 75@31 87½ for Mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour has a declining tendency; Western extra, $11@12. Wheat active but steady. Corn firm but steady; white, $1 15; yellow, 98c. Oats dull; new, 50@55c. Provisions quiet. Sugar firm and active; refining grades, 10¼@11c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 16@19c, in gold. Whisky dull.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

An Arrival from Europe—The Recent Storm in Maryland.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The steamer *Worcester*, Captain Graham, arrived here at noon to-day, in fifteen days from Liverpool. She brings full freight and a fair complement of passengers. She had favorable weather.

The recent storm of hail was very severe at Westminster, Maryland, and other places, but there was no tornado.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, old	94	100 sh Reading	s10 65½
$100 do.	new 99½	100 sh do.	s10 65½
$1500 U S 10-40s coup	98½	100 sh Cata pf	38
$1000 U S 5-20s 65 coup	105½	200 sh do	...lots 38
$2000 do.	106	136 sh N Central	s5 46½
11 sh Norris'n R.	58	64 sh do	s6 45½
4 sh Minehill	55½	200 sh Sch. N	b60 27
10 sh Cam & Am	s5122	100 sh 13th & 15th	31½

SECOND BOARD

$6000 City 6s new	99½	10 sh Cam. & Am.	122
$300 do.	old 94½	3 sh do.	122
$500 US 5-20s 62	107		

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Run of the Three-year Olds—Bayswater the Victor—Red Wing Wins the Two-year-old Match—The One-and-a-quarter Mile Dash.

SARATOGA, July 26.—The attendance to-day was almost as large and certainly quite as fashionable as on the previous days. The weather was beautifully fine, but the track was heavy from the rain that fell the preceding day after the racing was over. There were three races on the cards to-day.

The first race was a match of three-year olds for a purse of $500, winners of the Derby and Travers race excluded. There were five entries. These were R. A. Alexander's b. h. Bayswater, D. McCoon's b. f. Dot, Moore's gr. c. by Lightning, D. McDaniel's b. c. General Ripley, and A. Bell's ch. c. Tom Woodfolk. Bayswater was the favorite at the start, although in the pools the night before the Lightning colt had been the favorite at odds against the field. Dot, closely attended by Tom Woodfolk, made the running for the first three-quarters of a mile, when it was taken up by Bayswater, who carried it on throughout, was never headed, and won easily by a length; the Lightning colt second, Dot third, and Ripley last.

Time, 2 50½.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500 for three year olds, mile and a half.

R. A. Alexander's Bayswater	1
Moore and Coffee's c. dam Edith	2
D. McCoon's Dot	3
A. Bell's dam Woodfolk	4
D. McDaniel's Ripley	5

Time, 2 50½.

THE TWO YEAR OLD RACE.

The second race was the Saratoga stakes, for two year olds, one mile. Of the fourteen entries five started, viz.:—Colonel Bush's Red Wing, by Balrownie; Morris' filly, by Eclipse; Mr. Watson's Vixen and Bonnie Doon, and Mr. Hunter's Flora McIvor. Morris' filly was freely backed against the field. Bush's filly jumped off with the lead and opened a wide gap.

The favorite, unable to get into her stride at first, never fairly made her run until coming up the home stretch, when she passed the horses as if they

A SUMMER JAUNT.

Philadelphia to New York—Beauty of the Country—Condition of the Crops—"Susceptible" Sixteen—Up the Hudson—Growth of New York—Moonlight on the River—How Steamboat Accidents Occur, and "Nobody to Blame."

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ALBANY, July 25.

How delightful the sight of the country to one long wearied with the city! The fresh, balmy, invigorating air, the green fields, the shady woods, the cool waters how gratefully all these strike the tired senses, and restore rest once more to the physical play of life!

Not much that is *new* can be said about the ride from Philadelphia to New York: nevertheless, it struck me that you will hardly anywhere find a more beautiful, fertile or highly cultivated country than that which lies between Philadelphia and Trenton. The level or, at most, gently undulating surface reminds one of the prairies of the West, or as they *will* be when equally cultivated. The fine substantial residences, with their ornamental grounds, give evidence of wealth expended under the eye of taste. I was gladly surprised to see the crops looking so well, and apparently so little affected by the late excessive hot weather. Corn has a dark, rich color, and stands thick and heavy in the ground; potatoes have made a luxuriant growth, and are now just in bloom. I was reminded by these latter of what is said in one of William Cullen Bryant's letters from England, twenty years ago, that, strange as the remark would probably sound, he thought a field of English potatoes, as they appeared in full bloom, far more beautiful to the sight than any Italian vineyard he had ever seen. With this remark of one of America's best writers to fall back upon, I might be justified in expatiating still more largely upon the beauties of the potato, but I think I will not do so. Suffice it to say, the prospect is fair for a good crop in Jersey. The wheat is apparently all harvested. Oats are just in season, and we passed many fields where the rakers and binders were busy binding up the straight, even swaths in bundles. The crop seems to be of a medium character, judging from the straw. Fruit does not appear to be plentiful. The apple-trees are only partially loaded, and peaches seem to be scarcer still.

We had a delightful day for riding, the air being cool and fresh from the fields, and the dust completely laid by the late rains.

One of the beauties of travel is the curious compounds of human nature with which you are thrown in contact. Directly behind us sat a very entertaining couple, a young man just out of his teens, and a lady considerably more advanced in life, but evidently single. As they talked in a very audible tone of voice it was impossible not to hear what they said. The young man was telling "his experience," apparently in love affairs. He had been sadly jilted at the early age of *sixteen*, an age at which, as he frequently informed his companion, young men are in their most *susceptible* condition. Youthful, inexperienced, and "susceptible," he had been cruelly deceived. It had, however, been of some use to him, for to relieve his mind, he had since travelled in every State in the Union, and had visited every town and city of over twelve thousand inhabitants. But, on the other hand, he charged many of his youthful delinquencies to the account of this early and unrequited passion. He had never drank any *whisky* before that unfortunate event occurred, but had done so since; and there were other things, not specially named, which he had done, and which he ascribed to the same cause. Ever and anon, by way of half apology, that "susceptible" age of sixteen was alluded to. The best part of the whole thing was that this romantic individual, whom one might have expected to wear a decidedly Byronic air and appearance, was in reality a fat, light-haired, white eyed, lymphatic specimen of humanity, who would evidently have enjoyed a pig's snout and a dish of boiled cabbage far more than those unsubstantial realities that romance is supposed to feed upon.

Arrived in New York, we spent a few hours with an old newspaper friend, and then took passage up the Hudson on the steamer *Connecticut* for Albany. It was just 6 o'clock in the afternoon as we swung loose from the dock at the foot of Harrison street, and turned our prow northward to stem the current of the most beautiful river in America. The boat was crowded with passengers. Business men from the interior, emigrants with their families for the West, city people with their wives and little ones fleeing to the country to escape the fierce July and August heats—these made up the motley crowd. For miles you pass along the wharves and shipping of the great city. I had not been in New York before in five years, and it was plainly to be seen how rapidly the city is growing northward. It is thickly and continuously built up along the Hudson to above Eightieth street; and streets are laid out and can be seen running back from the river, though not yet fully opened up, to somewhere in the neighborhood of One hundred-and twentieth or One Hundred-and thirtieth street. Beyond this, for miles and miles, the east bank of the Hudson is studded with beautiful and costly residences, embowered in beautiful trees, and surrounded with all the appliances of art and wealth. As the sun slowly declined towards the western horizon, its rays fell upon the windows of these horses, causing them to flash and sparkle with the splendor of a thousand diamonds. The western bank of the Hudson is here wild and precipitous. The want of easy communication with the city from that side, as well as the rugged character of the locality, has prevented its being settled up like the eastern. We had not got many miles from the city when a train on the Hudson River Railroad overtook us. About the same time a down train came thundering along bound for the city. The up train halted at every little stopping place, and as they are very numerous, the average speed of our boat equalled that of the train, and we kept nearly abreast for about an hour. It then began to gain upon us, and was soon out of sight.

As the sun went down the scene was most delightful. There was the beautiful river, its waters looking so cool and blue, the rugged and precipitous heights on the west casting their wild and deepening shadows, the beautiful eastern shore with its cottages, and palaces, and groves, the hundreds of watercraft of all kinds upon the bosom of the river itself; steamers crowded with people, and decked out with flags, returning from some picnic or other excursion; the great boats of the Albany and Troy lines driving through the water at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; schooners, sloops, and sailboats of every variety, their sails all swelling to a fresh breeze; angry little steamtugs puffing and blowing with great fleets of canal boats and barges behind them, and over all the soft light of a summer's eve.

The great river explains the commercial supremacy of New York. Connecting by the Erie Canal with the great lakes of the West, it is the natural thoroughfare and outlet of a vast empire whose development and resources are yet in their infancy.

As night settled down upon us, the broad, nearly full moon arose, and poured her soft radiance over the scene. The mountains on either side towered more loftily, and the shadows they cast were wierd and dark. We were in the region made classic by the genius of Irving. It was easy to see that some such mind as his must have been a necessary product of the locality. At times, when the river was wide, the mountains gave no perspective, and stood like a blank wall, with its upper ledge serrated and torn, or sweeping away in graceful curves against the sky. Again, as the current flowed close inland we would catch closer views of their dim recesses and half-hidden outlets. The water in our wake glowed like molten silver. Sometimes a moon would be temporarily hidden behind the fleecy clouds which were piled up in the sky, leaving us momentarily in the shade, while some remoter spot in the river lay shining and basking in the light.

During the evening I went down upon the lower deck, and while there saw how it is that so many of our terrible accidents occur when there is "nobody to blame." Passing the door of the furnace-room, I saw that tremendous fires were burning beneath the boilers. The furnaces had been stuffed so full of coal and wood, that the flames were bursting in great jets through the half-consumed and worn-out doors, while a constant shower of sparks was flying about the room—and all this within a *wooden* room—the sparks flying against the ceiling and woodwork, and even the very flames spurting out within a few feet of the wood.

I remonstrated with the fireman upon the carelessness exhibited, but got no response, except that he guessed there wasn't much danger from the sparks. A powerful wind was blowing, and had the boat caught fire it would have swept it from stem to stern in less than five minutes. I looked about to see if there were any preparations for an accident of that kind, but I saw none. There were no buckets of water at hand, and no life-preservers except in the state rooms. And yet had our boat burned that night, catching fire from the defiant recklessness of the fireman and engineers, and half of our five hundred passengers lost their lives, the usual verdict would doubtless have been rendered of "nobody to blame." The truth is, that nine-tenths of all our accidents on steamboats and cars occur from just such gross and foolhardy recklessness as I saw upon this boat. After returning to the upper cabin I soon saw why it was that we had been crowding the fires so. The steamboat *St. John*, of the rival line, had started out at the same hour with us, but from a dock some half a mile or more further up the river. Consequently she had maintained about this distance ahead of us so far during the trip. Our captain had now evidently determined to overhaul and pass her. We could soon feel the boat tremble in every fibre with the pressure of steam we were carrying. The *St. John* saw our purpose as we drew up towards her, but her captain had sense enough not to engage in so foolish a contest, and quietly went on his course, allowing us to take the lead. By four o'clock in the morning we reached Albany.

The Virtuous Poor—How to Aid Them.

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

Gentlemen:—At the close of the fearfully cold winter of 1854-5, the benevolent citizens of this great city began to inquire for a better mode of aiding the poor than anything that was then in practice. Amongst others proposed, I submitted the following, which was kindly published in the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, as a

PLAN OF RELIEF.

"I propose first of all (which is the main feature), that each ward (with the exception of those forming the more distant or rural wards) be formed into Ward Missionary Societies, and called by the names of the wards in which they are organized. This plan would make say twenty Ward Auxiliary Societies, each society to be composed of as many members as will furnish two to each square or block. Take for instance the Sixth Ward, call it the Sixth Ward Missionary Society Auxiliary, etc.; this Ward has twenty-seven blocks; two persons to each block, with a President, will give fifty-five members. The duties of the members may be defined, partially, as follows:—At the approach of every winter the Block Committee will call upon every family in their block who may be able to contribute of their means for the support of the poor. The same Committee can, in a very short time, become acquainted with every needy family in their respective blocks; they shall take cognizance of, and provide for all cases of want, whether of food, clothing, work, medicine, etc. etc., as hereinafter mentioned.

"The twenty Presidents of the Auxiliary Societies shall form 'The Consolidation Missionary Society of Philadelphia,' to minister to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor. This society shall procure a house, and have it so arranged as shall best suit their purposes. There shall be kept on hand, at all times, food and clothing of such kinds, and in such quantities, as may be needed. Under the same roof there shall be an office, containing books for registering the names of men and women, of all trades, desiring work; of persons wishing to adopt children, and children whose parents wish them adopted; also of persons needing help of every kind and sort. There shall be a correspondence opened with all sections of our wide-spread country, and, as far as possible, places obtained in various parts for individuals and families. In a word, every plan that will give work to the industrious shall be adopted, so that no one shall eat who will not work.'

"The Block Committee men shall be fully posted up on all points, and recommend the poor in their blocks to make deposits in the Six Penny and Dime Savings Institution during the spring, summer, and fall months.

"They shall draw orders upon the Parent Society for food, fuel, etc etc., as cases of need present themselves. They shall register all cases of persons out of employment—shall report to the Ward Aldermen all cases of drunkenness, wife-beaters, idlers, etc. etc.—fit subjects for the jail, the Almshouse, the House of Correction, the Houses of Refuge, the House temporary and permanent for Orphans, white and colored, etc etc.

"There shall be a Soup House in each Ward, and a Coal and Wood Yard, for the Parent Society.

"All the moneys collected shall go into the treasury of the Parent Society, and all temporary aid shall be rendered from their headquarters.

"It may be argued that it will be inconvenient to the poor to travel so far after assistance. This may be the case in some instances, but we look forward to the day when all pauperism shall cease from amongst us; and only during severe winters like the past will there be any need to relieve distress, except it be such as is made by casualty or decidedly providential circumstances, which come strictly under the head of 'The poor ye have always with you.'

"The most important matter to arrange is, perhaps, the missionary department. The tract visitors and a given number of preachers, as well as laymen of various denominations, should be employed to distribute Bibles and Testaments—to visit the sick and bury the dead. Their work shall be purely spiritual, except in so far as that, if the block committees may occasionally overlook a case, they may point it out to them.

"Some may say—The plans suggested will never answer; you have entirely neglected the ladies, and left them out of your splendid scheme. Not so, for without them, it would (like the creation) be incomplete. Their sphere will be to aid in visiting the sick and dying; in gathering the children into Sabbath Schools; in making garments (as Dorcas); in providing nurses; inculcating religious principles, cleanliness, industry, etc.

"The plan proposed above, you may notice, does not aim to take the place of any other organization for doing good. It adopted, it will destroy the Home Mission Society, the Union Benevolent Society, all the Bedford, Baker, and Spafford street missions, and all other kindred associations, necessarily, or incorporate them in one. There will be work for all that work now, and as many more. It will not meddle with the Temperance Societies, the Christian Associations, the Soup Societies, the Foster Homes, and many other institutions calculated to elevate and refine the poor, or to educate and make industrious and virtuous, the outcast and the neglected.

"Rosine and Magdalen Asylums, we trust, will soon be unnecessary; fire rioters, street loungers, and brawlers unknown; and for every policeman, a missionary raised up in his place. These plans and suggestions fully carried out in connection with the House of Correction, based upon proper principles will, I have no doubt (in connection with a law by Congress, requiring a certificate with every emigrant arriving in this country, showing that he or she is neither a pauper nor a 'jail bird'), be the means in a few years of putting a bill upon our Almshouse of *For sale or to Let*, or of changing the character and name of the house to 'a house for the virtuous poor who are too old or sick to work, and too good to beg or steal.'"

I then stated that I had an experience of sixteen years as a Manager and Treasurer of the "Home Missionary Society;" and now, with the additional experience of eleven years, I would urge the adoption of this plan as the most feasible to supply the wants of the worthy poor, to save money, to detect fraud, and to make men support their families that are now compelled to depend upon charity.

Trusting that you will favor me and the cause of benevolence through your valuable paper, by a publication of the above, I am yours truly,

THOMAS T. MASON.

THE COBDEN CLUB.—The first dinner of the Cobden Club was to take place in London on the 21st of July. Mr. Gladstone presiding. The club already numbers one hundred and thirty members, most of whom are in one or other of the Houses of Parliament.

THE NORTH RIVER BANK AGAIN.

A Five Thousand Dollar Check Given for a Restaurant—Arrest of the Alleged Swindling Parties—They Claim that the Paper was Negotiated but Not Indorsed—Three of the Defendants Held for Trial, Etc.

Christopher V. Hogan, No. 133 Bleecker street, William W. Smith, corner of Eighty-third street and Third avenue, and Mrs. Anne Mahen, No. 46 W. Sixteenth street, were arrested yesterday morning by Sergeant Lefferts and Officers Fleming and Crosly, of the Fourth Precinct Police Court, upon a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, on the complaint of Charles L. Denman and Jean Denman, his wife, charging the defendants with having conspired together to cheat and defraud complainants. The circumstances of the case, as set forth in the affidavits, are as follows:—

The Denmans hold a lease of premises No. 278½ West street, in which they carry on the business of a restaurant. For some time prior to the 10th of July Hogan was in negotiation with them for the purchase of such lease and business, with fixtures, etc., and had finally arranged to give them $6000 for the property. Accordingly, on the 10th day of July, all the parties, Hogan, Smith, Mrs. Mahen, and the Denmans, attended together at the office of John H. Harnett, legal adviser of the Denmans, where they (the Denmans) executed an assignment of the lease and a bill of sale of the fixtures to Ann Mahen, a sister of Hogan's, whereupon Hogan and Smith handed to Harnett as part payment of the six thousand dollars agreed upon three certificates of deposit of the North River Bank, Hoboken, for the sum total of five thousand five hundred dollars, said certificates being signed by W. A. Perkins, cashier, and indorsed by Charles Newman. This paper Harnett refused to accept, on the ground that he had no knowledge of the bank. To this it is alleged that Hogan and Smith replied that the certificates were perfectly good, and that the bank was solvent, and that Charles Newman, the payee, was the father-in-law of Smith, a man of immense wealth and a large stockholder in the bank. Upon this explanation Denman caused the papers to be placed in the hands of Hogan, to be by him held until ten o'clock the following morning, when they were to be delivered to Mrs. Mahen if Denman found upon inquiry that the certificates were valid, and the representations of Smith and Hogan true. Taking the certificates for the purpose of his inquiry, Denman went to Hoboken that afternoon and ascertained that the bank was, as he expressed it, "a worthless and fraudulent institution;" that at the time these certificates were dated, W. A. Perkins was not cashier of the bank; that Charles Newman was a man of no means, had never deposited a dollar in the bank, and was not the father-in-law of Smith. Returning on the next morning to demand the assignments and bill of sale they were refused him, and, as he subsequently ascertained, had been in the meantime recorded and delivered. Applying to Mrs. Mahen for their return, he was referred to Hogan as her agent.

THE DEFENSE.

Newman avers that the certificates came to him in the way of trade in exchange for some oil stock, and that he sold them to Hogan for fifty cents on the dollar, without guaranteeing their redemption, Hogan having first made inquiry in regard to the bank and ascertained that it was "shaky." Newman further alleges that Hogan well knew when he purchased the certificates from him and obtained his endorsement that they were not founded on a cash value. No transfer of property has yet taken place under these assignments, the Denmans being still in possession, protected by the injunction issued by the Supreme Court, restraining the other parties from interfering with them pending the decision of a suit brought to compel them to redeliver the papers.

The parties charged with conspiracy were brought before Justice Connolly yesterday afternoon. Counsel for the defense moved, first, to dismiss on the ground of insufficiency in the affidavits, and again for a stay of proceedings until the conclusion of the suit now pending in the Supreme Court shall have decided before a jury the question of criminality. They deny all the allegations made. The first motion was not urged; the second was denied by Justice Connolly, on the ground that he had no authority to make such an order. Hogan and Smith were held each in three thousand dollars, and Mrs. Mahen in five hundred.—*N. Y. Herald*, 26th.

—There are about thirty millions of people in this country; how many of these are men who expect to be addressed as Honorable? Perhaps only two, that is, about one-third of the male population. Before you pronounce this estimate extravagant, think a moment who do expect this very questionable compliment. All members of Congress and of State Legislatures; all judges, justices of the peace, police justices, and sheriffs; all mayors, aldermen, and councilmen; all heads of departments, and their chief assistants in National and State Governments; and not only these, but also all those who have at any time held these positions. The aggregate of these persons is enormous, and includes no small proportion of the mature men of the country, even if it does not take in a full third of them. The variety of the men to whom this title is applied is no less remarkable than the number. It extends from Chief Justice Chase to Councilman Terence O'Toole, who got into the New York Councils by keeping a porter-house in the Sixth Ward. As of course the number of those who are of the Hon. Mr. O'Toole's grade, or near it, is very much greater than that who approach Mr. Chase's, the question arises, Is it a compliment, or the reverse, to be addressed as Hon. Mr. Blank? The answer, it would seem, is not far to seek. If the prefix in question were confined to members of Congress and judges of courts of record, it would be an honorable distinction, and to a certain extent a useful one; but now it tells nothing about the person to whom it is applied, except that the chances are about seven to ten that he is in company into which men of character and culture would much prefer not to go. But what shall we say about Esquire? An esquire may be defined as every man who is not Hon. or D. D. The question thereupon presents itself to the practical mind, since [the title Esq., makes no distinction whatever (for hodmen and bootblacks use it when addressing each other), is not the time, ink, and paper devoted to it absolutely lost? Is not the man who addresses John Smith, who happens to be neither an Honorable nor a Doctor of Divinity (for there are such men), doing a foolish thing when he writes John Smith, Esq.? There is elegance as well as good sense in the simple style of address used by the Friends; and if we add Mr.—or, better, Master, as it was originally—to distinguish the mature man from the lad, we have done about as much as we can do consistently with good taste or reason.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,000 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

7 16 1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW,

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THI TIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. BYONS, 6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package, with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, 23 CHESNUT Streets. 5

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1180 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 27 9t Captain and Ass't Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
7 16 18t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard, viz:—

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1½ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.

40 000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 15 inches long.

5000 (five thousand) pounds 3¼ inch round Bar Iron, refined.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 3½ inch round Bar Iron.

1500 (fifteen thousand) pounds 1¾ inch round Bar Iron.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round Bar Iron.

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
7 19 6t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 26 6TD PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wtm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1865.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,

SOLE AGENT,

(6 14 thsm22

No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords' Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 1y Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 26

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Blowhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., Wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

EPIGRAMS.

MATRIMONIAL JARS.

Wife—"You're a false cruel wretch, not a year after marriage
To try to degrade me, and put down the *carriage*."
Husband—"A lady, my dear," was the answ'ring reproach,
"Is known by her *carriage*, but not by her *coach*."

Loud brayed an ass. Quoth Kate, "My dear,
(To spouse, with scornful carriage),
"One of your relatives I hear."
"Yes, love," said he, "by marriage."

FROM THE GERMAN OF LESSING.

I asked my fair, one happy day,
What I should call her in my lay;
By what sweet name, from Rome or Greece—
Iphigenia, Clelia, Chloris,
Laura, Lesbia, Delia, Doris,
Dorimene, or Lucrece?
"Ah!" replied my gentle fair,
"Beloved! what are names but air?
Take thou whatever suits the line,
Clelia, Iphigenia, Chloris,
Laura, Lesbia, Delia, Doris—
But don't forget to call me—thine."

TO A LADY, WITH A PAIR OF GLOVES.

Fairest, to thee I send these gloves;
If you love me leave out the G,
And make a pair of loves.

FALSEHOOD.

"I am unable," yonder beggar cries,
"To stand or sit." If he says true, he lies.

THE MISER'S FEAST.

His chimney smokes! it is some omen dire!
His neighbors are alarmed, and cry out, "Fire!"

ON A YOUNG LADY WITH GREY HAIRS.

Marked by extremes, Susannah's beauty bears
Life's opposites—youth's blossom and grey hairs;
Meet signs for one in whom, combined, are seen
Wisdom's ripe fruit and roses of nineteen.

QUOTATIONS.

A Chapter of Pleasant Gossip.

A writer in the *London Review* remarks that if we try to analyze the pleasure which a Latin grammar quotation produces upon the multitude, the result seems to be this—the auditors are tickled by the gentle flattery of the speaker, who seems to imply that they are scholars to whom he may well address a classical allusion, and the fact of the quotation appearing familiar to them confirms them in this pleasing belief. Yet, no doubt, it is preferable, even when we confine ourselves to this narrow sphere of quotations, to give them correctly or not at all.

We remember Clive Newcome's distress when the dear old colonel, in the innocence of his heart, insisted on reminding his friends, in spite of every rule of accidence and concord, "Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes emollunt mores," etc. Yet, if we were disposed to be critical, we might pick holes in cleverer men than Colonel Newcome ever pretended to be, and might express our wonder at the frequent inaccuracy of classical quotations in the more pretentious daily and weekly journa's. Even that pure and perfect chrysolite of classicality, the *Saturday Review*, quoting, we suppose, by memory, from Ovid, writes the following:—

"Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, *qualis* decet esse sororum."

The use of *qualis* for *qualem* after *decet* would have sent a fifth-form boy down one place at least. Again, the refined *Pall Mall Gazette* exhibits a deeper ignorance by making *scandala magnata* the plural of *scandalum magnatum*, as if "magnatum" was not itself a genitive plural of "magnates." And only last week another paper speaks of *spreta injuria*, which is simply nonsense, although, of course, everybody can see it is a loose recollection of the Virgilian *spreta injuria formæ*.

These are the dangers to which would-be scholars expose themselves when once they leave the flowery paths of the Latin grammar. But we are not discouraging quotations from foreign languages. Far from it. Once be sure of your audience, and you may win golden reputations. There is not the slightest doubt that if you were to conjugate an irregular Greek verb in the pulpit at the right time, it would produce an immense effect, as a quotation from some orthodox Father of the Church. For instance, what could sound nobler than this?—"The single-hearted saint could not entertain such a proposition for an instant. 'No,' he cried, with a gentle but decisive wave of his hand—'*katesthio, katedomai*,' adding, with a sad smile, his favorite expression, '*katededoka, katephagon*.'" That this is simple nonsense, and merely the four principal tenses of a Greek verb, is nothing. It is a good sounding quotation, and with an ordinary audience would be rapturously received from one who was popular. Indeed, we hardly like to think how much of this heedlessness there must be in the pleasure with which some text of familiar sound is hailed by the unlettered part of a congregation, to whom it cannot convey the smallest idea of anything at all.

It may be an exaggeration to represent an old woman saying that she found great support in the comfortable word "Mesopotamia," but the spirit which animated her is really very widely diffused to other old women, and young women and men, too. Indeed, so very much in quotations depends upon pleasant sound, that we firmly believe these nonsense verses might be recited at the fireside without being at once detected—just for the reason that we do not always pause to think whether we attach any sense to what we hear. At any rate, here they are:—

'Tis sweet to roam when morning's light
Resounds across the deep;
When the crystal song of the woodbine bright
Rushes the rocks to sleep;
When the midnight sky has a sombre dye
Of a pale and inky hue,
And the wolf runs out his glittering shout,
"Tu whit—Tu whit—Tu whoo!"
When the pearly wing of the wintry trees
Dashes across the glen;
When the laughing lights of the moss-grown cliffs
Haunt the ethereal ten;
When at burning noon the blood-shot moon
Is bathed in crumbling dew,
And the wolf runs out his glittering shout,
"Tu whit—Tu whit—Tu whoo!"

Not a few persons will cry, "How pretty!" when the words are read fast. They have the true "Mesopotamia" ring about them. It cannot be denied that people who make a point of interlarding their conversation with quotations are an intolerable nuisance.

There is a large class of the community who often wish to make quotations, but are shy of doing so because they cannot remember where the phrase comes from. To them we offer a suggestion to facilitate the introduction of any quotation, whether of their own composition or of any other distinguished author. Even if the author's name be wholly forgotten, what prevents the quotation being made with such an easy introduction as that with which Mr. Kingsley in "Glaucus" gives his own verses—simply prefacing them with words, "Whereof one sings," and then come the verses. Or sometimes a bolder policy will be successful, and we may safely say, "Of course, none of you have forgotten the poet's beautiful lines," trusting to the conceit of ignorance, which will make your audience accept what they do not know as something they ought to know.

—The clergy of Edinburgh seem to consult their people with great freedom in regard to matters of dress. The ladies of the congregation of Dr. ———, in that city, lately determined to present the Doctor with a pulpit gown. The Doctor, on the Sunday after it was presented, intimated to the people in the church: "The ladies have been kind enough to present me with a pulpit gown; but lest any member should object to my wearing it, I shan't put it on yet, and will hear objections on Thursday night." Nobody came to object but an old lady. The Doctor said, "Well, Janet, what objection have you to the pulpit gown." "Aweel, sir," said Janet, "we never heard of the Apostle Paul wearing a gown." The Doctor said (and there was a significance in the reply), "You are quite right, Janet; but we never read of St. Paul wearing breeks (trowsers)." That satisfied the old lady.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
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1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
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MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
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MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ or sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 S. FRONT street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—
5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866 7 17 tu th s6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 S. FRONT Street, on Wednesday, August 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M.:—
60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.
Also, 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.
And at 3 o'clock P. M., same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street,
100 Empty Molasses hhds
P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 18 wfm6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 6 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15.000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40.000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

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Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·15 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·10 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P.M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M., and 8·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·02 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail trair for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, at Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
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For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
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Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
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From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 3·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·75 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.,
Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M
Leave Lansdale at 6·40 A. M
Leave Fort Washington at 10·30 A. M., and 2·15 P. M
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866 Leave Philadelphia as follows:—
For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express
For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.
RETURNING:
Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express
Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Freight 6 30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5 45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadel

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hickok, Junkin, Brainerd, Tustin, Plummer, and Others.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Alumni Meeting and Dinner.

CONFERRAL OF DEGREES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
EASTON, Pa., July 25.

Lafayette College has proeably the finest situation of any institution in our country. Located at the very summit of College Hill, it commands a view of the Lehigh and the Delaware, and is at once the most healthy and beautiful of the many healthy and beautiful colleges in our land. It is the most venerable and the most respected in our State, and it has only been because its claims were not laid before the public that its wants were left unsupplied.

Dr. W. C. CATTELL, on his accession to the Presidency, at once took steps to let our citizens see how the institution had been neglected, and the result has been a handsome donation at once, most liberally and cheerfully given. Mr. ALFRED PARDEE, of Hazleton, presented, with princely munificence, $100,000, to found a Scientific Course; while BARTON H. JENKS, Esq., of Bridesburg, erected a chemical chair and laboratory, and secured it a proper endowment. The College now is on the high road to prosperity.

The following are its Trustees, who have all proved themselves devoted to its interests:—

Hon. James Pollock, LL.D., President.	Hon. Alexander Jordan.
Rev. S. M. Andrews, D. D., Secretary	Rev. Milo J. Hickok, D. D., A. Pardee, Esq., Alfred Martien, Esq.,
Rev Septimus Tustin, D.D.,	Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D.,
Rev. D. J. Waller.	John F. McCoy, Esq.,
Rev. Robert D. Morris,	Barton H. Jenks, Esq.,
Rev. Robert Hamill,	Thomas Beaver, Esq.,
William C. Lawson, Esq.,	Joseph B. Scranton, Esq.,
James McKeen, Esq.,	John Welles Holienbeck,
Matthew Hale Jones, Esq.,	Esq.,
Messrs Forman Esq.,	George W. Fahnestock,
Rev J. B. Spotswood, D.D.,	Esq.,
Rev. Samuel F. Colt,	Hon. Jas. Morrison Harris.
Rev. Aaron H Hand, D.D.,	Colon l William Morris, Jr.,
Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D.,	Morris Patters n, Esq.,
Colonel James R. Snowden,	Dr John Curwen.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church appointed the following gentlemen as Annual Visitors to attend the examination:—Rev. R. M. WALLACE, Rev. ROGER OWEN, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Hon. JOHN A. GAMBLE, SANDERS MCCULLOUGH, Esq., Hon. SAMUEL LINN.

Dr. CATTELL is indefatigable, and the result is a vast improvement in both the treasury and the curriculum of the institution.

The Thirty-first Annual Commencement has afforded the citizens of Easton and the multitude of visitors a series of rare literary and social entertainments. These began with the Baccalaureate on Sunday morning, the 22d, and closed with the President's levee on Wednesday evening, the 25th.

It was early intimated to the Committee of Arrangements that at this season an unusual interest was abroad among the Alumni and other friends of the College, and they were prepared to expect a large gathering; but the number so far exceeded their estimates that even the over-sanguine were compelled to enlarge the bounds of their hospitality beyond all precedent, and acknowledge that the Commencement of 1866 surpassed all such gatherings in the history of Lafayette. From a city of a sister State came on Wednesday a mammoth party of three hundred, called a "Picnic," but doubtless arranged upon this day, the most important of the week, to afford an opportunity for some of the number to participate in the literary festivities.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERVICES.

On Sabbath morning Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Scranton, preached before the students in the First Presbyterian Church on Psalms xviii, 30, "The word of the Lord is tried." It would scarcely do justice to the discourse to say, in the old phrase, that it was eloquent and able. It was a noble tribute to God's Word. It spoke of the bitterness with which its enemies had ever assailed it, and its firm endurance until this day. It displayed the riches found by those who had sought therein peace and comfort, wisdom and salvation.

Then followed the Baccalaureate address to the graduating class, by President Cattell. This was considerate, affectionate, and touching. Its sentiments were fully reciprocated, and it gave conclusive evidence that the heart as well as the head had a share in the culture of Lafayette.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

At 4 P. M. in the old College Chapel there was held a religious conference on the topic "The Bible in College." Among the speakers were the venerable Dr. George Junkin, the founder and first President of the College, and the no less venerable Dr. Tustin, who for many years has been one of the Curators of the Institution. These servants of the Church bore the testimony of more than "threescore and ten" to the value of the Bible, and urged its truths home upon the hearts of the young men with that power which comes from the trembling lips of the aged. It had been their staff during life's eventful pilgrimage, and they would now put it into the hands of the young and vigorous, who would find it "no broken reed," to support their steps through life. Prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Owen, of Chesnut Hill, and Rev. Mr. Kellogg, formerly pastor of the Brainerd Church here, and now the successor of Rev. Dr. Potts, of the University Place Church, in New York city.

THE BRAINERD SERVICES.

In the evening, the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., of Philadelphia, grand-nephew of the well known missionary, David Brainerd, preached the annual sermon before the Brainerd Missionary Society of the College in the Brainerd Church; standing on the very spot consecrated by the self-denying labors of that early and successful preacher to the Indians. The text was—"Let no man despise thy youth;" and the venerable divine, in language of rare polish, gave words of counsel to the young men before him, that will long be remembered. He dwelt upon the noble work which David Brainerd had done, and which was finished at an age when many ministers were just commencing theirs. The speaker was in feeble health, and sometimes his voice could scarcely be heard by all in the crowded house, yet the respectful and eager attention to catch every word, showed how much he was honored, and how much the discourse itself was valued.

We should not be a faithful chronicler unless we referred to the splendid singing of the choir in both churches. All that magnificent organs, skilful leadership, and well trained voices could do was happily done, both morning and evening.

THE SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

The friends of Lafayette College rejoice in the fact that it is a place of Christian education. To secure faithful, thorough religious culture, it is placed under the supervision of the oldest ecclesiastical body in the Presbyterian Church of the United States. All denominations are, of course, represented among the students, and the College classes will ever be open to all moral young men of every Church; but the Synod sends yearly its Committee of Visitors to attend the examinations, and report on the efficiency of the Institution as a place of Christian culture, as well as a school of science and literature.

Two representatives from this Conference, Rev. Messrs. Wallace and Owen, delivered addresses in the College Chapel on Monday afternoon. They dwelt with much satisfaction upon the fact that the Bible had been installed as a most important "class-book;" for, waiving all reference to its inspiration, such a book as the Bible claims to be ought to receive the careful and candid study of every liberrily educated man.

They were followed by Rev. George Burrowes, ex-President, of San Francisco, Cal., and recently elected Professor of Biblical Instruction at Lafayette. This accomplished divine is well known for his valuable works upon the Bible, and his return to Lafayette (in which he was formerly a Professor) is hailed with delight by all the friends of the College and the Word of God.

THE JUNIOR ORATORS.

Crowded church, of course, on Monday evening. No standing room even in gallery or aisles. Beauty and fashion in the ascendant. Bouquets and wreaths in endless profusion. Delightful music from the band. All these have characterized the junior exhibitions at Lafayette College for thirty years, and call for no special remark from your correspondent, except to say that the speeches were all written in good, sensible English, and delivered with manly earnestness. The Washington orators were S. L. Johnson, S. W. Knipe, L. C. Rutter, and R. H. Smith. The Franklins were J. M. Pfouts, E. P. Conkling, R. J. Hess, and E. S. Heany.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

On Tuesday, after the reunions of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies (which were held in their respective halls on Tuesday, and were, of course, not open to the general public), came the Alumni Meeting in the chapel. Congratulations and pleasant speeches were the order of the hour, saddened only by the reading of the necrological record. This contained the names of Charles Merrill, Class of 1843; William Rush, 1844; Rev. Victor Herschell, 1849; Francis Kennedy, H. D. T. Kerr, and Clinton M. Andrews, of 1856. A brief obituary of each of these was given. That of Mr. Herschell was singularly noticeable, in that he was one of seven sons of a Jewish Rabbi, five of whom entered the Christian ministry. He perished in the Jamaica insurrection of October last, being a pastor of one of the churches in that island. Messrs. Kennedy and Kerr were both classmates and room-mates, and the latter, by will, made the College his residuary legatee. It was said that this is the first bequest ever made to Lafayette College; we are sure it will not be the last.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

At every commencement since the accession of Dr. Cattell to the Presidency, the corner-stone of a new building has been laid. Year before last it was the noble Astronomical Observatory now crowning the highest part of *Mons Scientiæ;* last year it was the magnificent Chemical Hall, the munificent contribution of Barton H. Jenks, Esq.; but this year witnessed the beginning of even greater improvements. It is well known that since the last Commencement, A. Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton, gave to the College the munificent sum of $100,000, to endow a Scientific Course. The whole country has done honor to Mr. Pardee for this noble act, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance as long as science shall endure.

This munificent contribution has enabled the Trustees to increase the Board of Instruction to seventeen Professors, and to enlarge the curriculum of professional and technical studies fully equal to that of the first scientific schools of the country. The first requisite, then, is enlarged accommodations both for the new Professors and the increasing number of students. The citizens of Easton promptly subscribed $20,000 as the beginning of a building fund, and other friends of the College have promised various additional sums. A building committee was appointed, and finally the plans of John McArthur, Esq., of your city, were adopted. They consist mainly of extensive additions to the East College, and the corner stone was laid on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Of all men living, the one to perform the act was Rev. George Junkin, D. D. Thirty-three years ago, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, he assisted in laying the corner-stone of the adjoining building. In his brief speech the "old man eloquent" referred to the checkered history of the College which, during so many years, had been the object dearest to his heart. He paid a just compliment to the late Judge Porter, whose heart and hand were joined with his in building up the College. Then, as the vast multitude stood uncovered beneath the old trees upon the Campus, he adjusted the stone in its place, and offered up a most earnest and impressive prayer. The "Old Hundredth Doxology" was then sung, and as the echoes of manly voices died away, the Alumni and friends in procession repaired to the Brainerd Church to listen to

THE ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR LEE,

on the service rendered to the Union cause by the Lafayette students in the late war. The speaker (late Major 4th New York Artillery) is a graduate of the class of 1860, and served during the whole war. The address was patriotic and scholarly. The Trustees have requested its publication; and it need only be said here that, not counting those who died before the Rebellion, 27 per cent. of the Lafayette students bore arms in the late war for the Union. Ninety-five students, coming from fifteen States, were represented in the Roll of Honor, containing the names of six generals, twenty-two colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors; thirty surgeons, thirteen chaplains, forty-four captains and lieutenants, six naval officers, and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates, who did not aspire to any great military fame. On this list occur the names of General A. Porter, the first brigadier commissioned in 1861, from among the officers of the regular army; also Surgeon Nassau, afterwards a Medical Director, who originated and commanded the first hospital steamboat, an experiment that resulted in such great alleviation of suffering in the great battles of the West.

REV. DR. PLUMMER'S ORATION

before the Literary Societies was delivered at Brainerd Church in the evening. It was a learned and masterly argument in favor of the study of the ancient languages. The reverend orator rejoiced in the published declaration of the Trustees, that "in making the new curriculum of scientific studies, we have not overlooked the importance of the old classical course, or suffered it to become the least impaired; but that it will be continued as heretofore, not only as the regular introduction to the special study of theology, medicine, and law, but also as a thoroughly tried and approved means of securing the culture and elevation of mind, and of imparting the useful and liberal learning which becomes the Christian scholar."

This address, also, will doubtless be printed, and it deserves an extensive circulation.

THE EXERCISES OF WEDNESDAY.

This has been "the great day of the feast," and the capacious church was again crowded. To the usual programme of Bachelors' and Masters' orations was added this year the Introductory Address of the Pardee Scientific Course, by Professor H. Osborn, LL D., who was elected in March last to the chair of Mining and Metallurgy. No justice could be done, within the limits of this letter, to his learned and polished argument that Christianity is the sum of all philosophy and science. The public will doubtless soon see it in print.

After Dr. Osborn's address, the young orators spoke in the following order:—

Latin Salutatory—By John C. Clyde, Belle Centre, Ohio.
Prometheus Unbound—By Leighton Wilson Eckard, Easton.
The Graduate in Society—By William McKenzie, Spring Mill.
The Majesty of the Law—By James P. Elliott, Plain Grove.
The Glories of the Merchant—By James Whitfield Wood, Allentown.
The English Language—By George R. Kaercher, Pottsville.
Incongruities of Human Nature—By Robert Morris Bertolet, Oley.
The Mission of the Saxon—By Adolph Frederick Beckcolt, Easton.
"The Lion of the North"—By Elijah B. Wells, Shohola.
The Pilgrim's Progress—By Charles M. Sitgreaves, Phillipsburg, N. J.
Master's Oration—By M. A. Depue.
Valedictory—By George T. Keller.

The Fowler Prize, for proficiency in the philological study of the English language, was allotted to George R. Kaercher, of Pottsville.

It was a pleasant coincidence that the master's degree was taken by Rev. D. S. Banks (class of 1856), pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church (Brainerd) of Easton, and Rev. M. A. Depue (class of 1863), associate pastor of the First Church.

The degree of M. A. (*causa honoris*) was then conferred upon Daniel Holmes, M. D., Amos Bonsall, Fisher Hazzard, A. H. Fetterholf. The degree of LL. D. upon Rev. J. Edwards, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College; J. Stilwell Schenck, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Princeton College; and Rev. J. Grier Ralston, A. M., of Morristown, Pa.

The degree of D. D. upon Rev. Ellis J. Fewlin, Hazleton, Pa.; Rev. John L. Janeway, Herrington, N. J.; and Rev. M. B. Grier, Philadelphia, Pa.

Few persons in that immense audience will ever forget the scene when Dr. Junkin arose to pronounce the benediction. First, he complimented the speakers on their orations, and the audience on having kept such respectful silence that every speech was heard distinctly throughout the church; and then, pointing through the open window to the summit of College Hill, crowned with new buildings, exclaimed with a voice trembling with emotion—'All that this full heart of mine ever fondly hoped for Lafayette College is now being fast realized, and Simeon's prayer is on my lips, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." There were old men in that audience, "unused to the melting mood," who wept as the Doctor bowed his head in prayer.

THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER,

at the Masonic Hall, deserves more than the brief mention that we can give. The ladies of Easton had again taken the matter in charge, and even exceeded their former efforts. Nearly 400 persons partook of the bountiful repast, while Coates' celebrated band discoursed most excellent music. Then the old Psalm (122d) was sung, and the speaking followed, Governor Pollock presiding in his most felicitous manner. After speeches from Dr. Junkin and President Cattell, he proposed the health of Mr. Pardee. The whole audience rose to their feet, and cheer after cheer shook the old Hall. It was long before he could be heard, and then, with modesty equalled only by his worth, excused himself from making an extended speech. He said that too much credit had been given to him for a mere contribution of money, and not enough to the able and learned Professors who, through so many trials and discouragements, had given to the College such a proud distinction. In closing, he said that mere money would not make a college, and referred to the distinguished artist who, being asked with what he mixed his paints, answered, "with brains."

The health of Mr. William Adamson, of Philadelphia, was next proposed, and responded to by the audience with rare enthusiasm. Mr. Adamson is another one of the modest friends of Lafayette (he endowed the chair of Chemistry), and it was long before the repeated calls of the audience could bring him to his feet, when he made a brief but graceful acknowledgment of the compliment paid to him. To the toast of the Army and Navy, Major-General McAllister made an eloquent response. Rev. Dr. Sterling responded in behalf of "Our Sister Institutions." Major Lee and Dr. Plummer were also complimented by special toasts, and after other speeches the large audience reluctantly dispersed.

FINALE.

The President's Levee in the evening closed, in a happy and graceful manner, the pleasant exercises of this Commencement. Here was a throng composed of grave and dignified trustees, learned professors, reverend clergy, glad and grateful alumni, hilarious undergraduates, and last, but by no means least, the beauty, elegance, and grace of as brilliant an assemblage of young ladies as your reporter has ever seen, and the equal of which he scarcely hopes to see again till the President's Levee of '67!

Position of the Armies in Europe.

The military situation in Europe, as given by the news of the *Hibernian*, is about as follows:—

First—The Prussians had a severe contest with the Federal troops near Aschaffenburg, which is a flourishing Bavarian town, twenty-three miles east-southeast of Frankfort, the Federal capital. As usual the Prussians were the victors, and doubtless promptly pressed on to Frankfort, the possession of which must have a great moral effect on what remains of the Confederation. Aschaffenburg is almost due west from Sudowa, and distant about two hundred and fifty miles in a straight line.

Secondly—The main column of the Prussian army, with the royal headquarters, has been advanced to Brunn, the fortified capital of Moravia and Silesia, which is seventy miles north-northeast of Vienna. It was here that Bonaparte had his headquarters just before the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought but a few miles to the southeast. The right flank of the army was reported at Iglau, a town of some sixteen thousand inhabitants, forty-nine miles northwest from Brunn. If this is the case, we may expect to hear by the next steamer of a direct movement on Vienna. Where the Austrian forces are is not known. The tone of the Emperor's last appeal seems to indicate that unless a sufficient force could be got up from Venetia Vienna might be abandoned, while the army would fall back towards Hungary, with Olmutz as the strong defensive position.

Thirdly—Cialdini, by a bold and energetic movement, the details of which we do not know, has interposed between the Austrian forces in the Quadrilateral and Vienna, preventing at least any further diversion of Austrian troops in that direction. He occupies Padua and Vicenza, and threatens Venice. Padua is a fortified city twenty-two miles west of Venice, with a population of sixty thousand. Vicenza is forty miles west of Venice, and has a population of over thirty-three thousand. In such a position Cialdini should be able to supply his army from the country, and perhaps increase it by recruits.

Altogether the whole situation is favorable to the further progress and ultimate success of the Prussian and Italian arms. While the Prussian main force has a direct and unbroken line of communications, an open country before it, and an enemy in front and on the flank who waits and doubts, its movement is straightforward and in mass. The Prussians are still able to divert enough of a force to destroy the remaining vitality of the Confederation, and the Italians have secured not only a base of operations, but the neutralization of the Austrian forces in Venetia.

THE NEW JERSEY GOLD MINE.—The Paterson *Press* says that the work on the tunnel into the main shaft of the Wynockie gold mine, near that city, is still carried on. Some specimens of the ore taken from this tunnel have been assayed, and according to the assayer's certificate yield $60 24 of silver and $5 38 of gold to the ton. Mr. Pope thinks when he gets to the vein in the principal mine, he will have a "pretty good thing of it."

—Scribner & Welford will soon publish Donald G. Mitchell's story of "Doctor Johns," reprinted from *The Atlantic Monthly*.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, Sharpe & Thomson.

General Partners { PLINY E. CHASE, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1866.

We, the undersigned, will continue the Iron Foundry business at the old stand No. 209 N. SECOND Street, under the name and style of SHARPE & THOMSON.

CHARLES SHARPE,
EDGAR L. THOMSON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1866. 7 25 6t*

AUCTION SALES.

P. A. NCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
5 18s

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21s

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotence and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

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